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Vol I No 016

24 January 1984

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F1

BANGLADESH AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW231134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud, deputy chief marshal law administrator and chief of the Air Staff of Bangladesh, arrived here this afternoon on an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa.

General Mahmud and his party were greeted at the airport by Chinese Air Force Deputy Commander Wang Dinglie and Bangladesh Embassy officials in Beijing.

During his week-long visit, Mahmud who is also minister of energy and mineral resources, will hold talks with Chinese leaders, ranking military officers and officials of some economic departments.

Talks With Zhang Tingfa

OW240812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Tingfa and Wang Dinglie, commander and deputy commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held talks with Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud, Bangladesh deputy chief marshal law administrator and chief of the Air Staff, this morning. Air Commodore Abdul Quddus, assistant chief of the Air Staff of Bangladesh, also participated in the talks.

It was learned that during the talks the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening the friendly ties between air forces of the two countries. A welcoming ceremony was held before the talks. Mahmud, in the company of Zhang Tingfa, reviewed a guard of honor of the Chinese PLA Air Force.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ON EXPELLING USSR DIPLOMATS

OW220448 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad said here today that his government made the decision on expelling the Soviet diplomats because there were special charges against them. But he did not give any details.

The Bangladesh Government has expelled 14 Soviet diplomats and ordered the Soviet Embassy to close down its cultural center in Dhaka earlier. Independent newspapers here reported that the expelled Soviet diplomats were accused of involvement in non-diplomatic activities. But this government has not given any official explanations on its actions.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport here upon his return from the fourth Islamic Summit in Casablanca, Morocco, Ershad said that "I don't think any country would tell all such matters openly." "I think you also know why the government took such a decision," he added.

NEW UK ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LI XIANNIAN

OW230648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Sir Richard Mark Evans, new British ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Chinese President Li Xiannian here this morning.

Yao Guang, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

The new ambassador arrived here January 19.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS VISITING BRITISH WRITER

OW221702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and gave a dinner here this evening to welcome British writer Han Suyin.

Han Suyin, who arrived here yesterday, exchanged views on literature and art in China and other countries with Wang and her other Chinese friends, including leaders from the friendship association and writers Xia Yan, Zhou Erfu, Lin Lin, Situ Huimin and Yan Wenjing, painter Wu Zuoren, translators Ye Junjian and Feng Yidai and novelist Chen Rong.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW070854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Rome, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi received Chinese Ambassador Ling Zhong here today. They had a cordial talk on bilateral relations and the current international situation of common concern. During the talk, they were satisfied with the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and hoped that this cooperation will be enhanced further.

PRC, FINLAND SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT

OW112250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Finnish officials today signed the minutes of their talks on the Sino-Finnish economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation agreement and long-term trade agreement. The minutes was a document of the second joint session of the mixed commission for the above agreements held here from January 9 through January 11.

FRENCH BANK OPENS OFFICE IN SHANGHAI 10 JAN

OW170133 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Shanghai office of the Banque Paribas of France officially started business yesterday (10 January). (Haberli), chairman of the board of directors of the bank on a special trip to Shanghai, held a celebration cocktail party at the Jingjiang Club yesterday evening. Pei Xianbai, adviser to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, attended the party upon invitation.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Founded in 1872, the Banque Paribas of France is one of the world's largest banks. Over the years, the bank has maintained friendly and cooperative relations with China's banks and has positively contributed to the signing of many important contracts between China and France. Currently, the bank has branch offices in more than 50 countries and regions of the world and maintains permanent offices in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. The establishment of the Shanghai office will help to further develop Shanghai's economic relations with foreign countries and promote Sino-French economic exchanges.

Mayor Wang Daohan of Shanghai met with (Haberli), chairman of the board of directors of the bank, and (Fensheman), chief representative of the Shanghai office, yesterday afternoon.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW201748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Chai Zemin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of France.

The delegation, headed by Committee President Claude Estier, arrived here this afternoon to attend celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France.

Xu Hanbing, vice-president of the host institute, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China, were present on the occasion.

TURKISH DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS

OW240803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks this morning with a Turkish delegation attending the second meeting of the joint committee for Sino-Turkish economics and trade. The delegation is led by Ercument Yavuzalp, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

The two sides agreed to hold group discussions on further expansion of economic, trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

PRC, TURKEY TO COOPERATE IN RADIO-TV SERVICE

OW120134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Ankara, January 11 (XINHUA) -- China and Turkey will increase cooperation in the radio-television broadcasting service under a protocol signed here today.

The protocol, first of its kind ever signed between them, provides that the two countries will exchange programs free of charge and exchange reporters, announcers and other personnel.

It was agreed that the two sides will meet again, if necessary, to discuss how to expand cooperation in this field.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

PRC, HUNGARY SIGN COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

0W211105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with an Hungarian Government trade delegation led by Vice Minister Janos Ambrus this afternoon. The two sides exchanged views on ways to further develop economic and trade relations between the two countries.

After the meeting, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Janos Ambrus signed an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1984 on behalf of their respective governments. Under the agreement, China will export rice, tungsten ore, smelt antimony, textiles, leather, chemicals, light industrial products, handicrafts, and pharmaceutical materials to Hungary, while importing urea, steel products, excavators, refrigerators, medical equipment, and aluminum ingots.

Chen Muhua and Hungarian Ambassador to China Laslo Ivan attended the signing ceremony. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. They will tour southern China before returning home on 27 January.

ROMANIAN UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Beijing Report Meeting

0W231258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA) -- A report meeting to mark the 125th anniversary of the unification of the Romanian Principalities, sponsored jointly by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association, was held here this afternoon. Addressing the meeting, Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu gave an account of his country's history and achievements made under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The union of Romania was accomplished in January 24, 1859 with the merging of Moldova and Muntenia Principalities.

Liang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, presided over the meeting. Among the more than 100 attendants were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and people from cultural, educational and diplomatic circles.

Students from the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute sang in Romanian language some Romanian songs about the unification of that country and recited Romanian poems depicting the heroic struggle waged by the Romania people in history. Pictures showing the Romanian people's struggles for national independence and unification and achievements in construction were displayed in the meeting hall.

Ambassador Hosts Reception

0W200756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Angelo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, gave a reception in the embassy here this morning to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the unification of the Romanian Principalities. Among the guests were Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC FROM DPRK

Greeted at Airport

OW131405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- A 14-member delegation led by Tesfaye Dinka, Ethiopian minister of finance, arrived here this afternoon for a three-day stay in China after attending a Korea-Ethiopia ministerial meeting in Pyongyang. Members of the delegation include Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, minister of mines and power; Tekola Dejene, minister of agriculture; Alem Alazar, commissioner of water resources [name and title as received]; Aklilu Afework, commissioner of the Supreme Planning Council [name and title as received]; and Alemayehu Agonafer, brigadier at the Ministry of National Defense. During their stay in Beijing, Tesfaye Dinka and his party will hold talks and exchange views with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin on improving and developing economic relations and trade between China and Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian guests were greeted at the airport by Zheng Tuobin and Akalu Makonnen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ethiopian Embassy here. China and Ethiopia established diplomatic relations in 1970. In October of the following year, the two countries signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement. It is reported that Ethiopia will send a trade delegation to China for an official visit in April.

Zheng Tuobin Hosts Banquet

OW141814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a banquet for the visiting Ethiopian minister of finance, Tesfaye Dinka, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Other guests from Ethiopia present included Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, minister of mines, energy and water resources; Tekola Dejene, minister of agriculture; Alem Alazar [name as received], commissioner of National Water Resources Commission; Aklilu Afework, commissioner of the Supreme Planning Council [name and title as received]. Tesfaye Dinka and his party arrived here yesterday after attending a Korean-Ethiopian ministerial meeting in Pyongyang. This morning, Chinese and Ethiopian officials exchanged views on ways of promoting bilateral economic relations and trade and agreed to develop cooperation. Minister Tesfaye Dinka and his colleagues met on separate occasions with leading members of the Chinese ministries of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, water resources and electric power, and geology and mineral resources this afternoon.

Tian Jiyun Meets Dinka

OW161350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with Ethiopian Minister of Finance Tesfaye Dinka and other members of his delegation here today. Noting that both China and Ethiopia are developing countries belonging to the Third World, Tian Jiyun said China wants to develop friendly relations with Ethiopia on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and promote mutual economic, technical cooperation and trade in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Minister Dinka said that he had held useful talks with Chinese officials in the past three days on furthering bilateral economic and technical cooperation and trade. He said he believed that the relations between the two countries would continue to grow on the basis of mutual benefit. Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Akalu Makonnen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ethiopian Embassy in Beijing, were present on the occasion. The Ethiopian visitors are scheduled to leave Beijing for home this evening.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S CANADIAN VISIT

Visits Niagara Falls

OW210258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Niagara Falls, Canada, January 20 (XINHUA) -- "Magnificent and spectacular!" -- This was the impression the Niagara Falls have left on visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Braving a temperature of minus 13 degree centigrade and stiff wind, the premier observed the Niagara Falls at close range this afternoon. The crescent-shaped Horse-shoe Falls, 54 meters high and 641 meters wide, form part of the boundary with the United States. Close to them are the American Falls, 56 meters high and 328 meters wide, in western New York state.

When Premier Zhao arrived at a place near the falls, he was greeted by David Smith, minister of state for small business and tourism, and Thomas Wells, minister of inter-governmental affairs of Ontario, and groups of tourists. The premier was in high spirits. From the edge of the falls, he watched the towering landmarks and listened to the roar from the falls, and chatted with people around.

"What is your reaction while watching the falls?" one reporter asked. "Magnificent and spectacular!" the premier replied.

When the Canadian interpreter showed Zhao the American Falls, the premier said he had been to the Victoria Falls in east Africa. The falls, too, are shared by two countries, Zambia and Zimbabwe, just like the Niagara Falls which are shared by Canada and the United States.

"Any cold weather like this in China?" someone asked. "Yes, in China's northeast Heilongjiang province, the temperature can reach as low as minus 40 degrees centigrade," Zhao said. "Then, you can manage the cold weather," one in the crowd said. "When I came to this place, the weather is not as cold as I had expected," Zhao replied.

When the Chinese leader was going to leave, a tourist, an elderly Canadian lady, came up to his limousine and said, "I am very glad that you have come here. Welcome to you, Mr. Zhao!" He waved to her, nodding amicably, and tourists swarmed forward to take his photograph.

Arrives in Vancouver

LD212148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2025 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived in Vancouver, the western coastal city of Canada and capital of the province of British Columbia, this morning from Ontario. At the Vancouver international airport, the red carpet was rolled out for the Chinese premier. Premier Zhao was welcomed by Jack Austin, minister of state for social development, Robert McLelland, minister of labour of the provincial government of British Columbia, and other Canadian officials.

Waving miniature Chinese and Canadian national flags and holding streamers inscribed with the words "Welcome to Vancouver, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang," about 150 representatives from the local Chinese communities and Chinese visiting scholars warmly greeted the Chinese premier just after a gentle rain. In a written statement released upon his arrival Premier Zhao extended greetings on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to the people of British Columbia and Vancouver. The Chinese premier said he expects to learn from the advanced experience in economic development and in other fields of the province and to meet friends from the western part of the country. Vancouver is the last leg of Premier Zhao's visit in Canada and also the last city of his trip to North America.

University Honors Zhao

OW220302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Senator Jack Austin, federal minister of state for social development, gave a luncheon in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the University of British Columbia (UBC) here today. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and other members of Zhao's party were on hand.

George Pedersen, UBC president, Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China, and Paul Lin, a Chinese-Canadian professor at the university, were among the more than 50 guests mainly from academic and business circles. UBC is one of the largest institutions of higher learning in Canada. It has established close ties with China's Beijing University and some other universities and has had extensive scholarly exchanges with them.

In his toast, Senator Austin welcomed Premier Zhao to the university. He said that Canada and China are neighbors across the same ocean and that Premier Zhao's visit to this country will help the Canadian people further recognize the importance of Asia, encourage scholarly exchanges between Canadian and Chinese universities and promote mutual understanding between the two peoples. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, on behalf of the premier, expressed sincere thanks for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded them by the minister, the UBC president and other Canadian friends.

Wu said, "Though our two countries are separated by the vast ocean, many Chinese came here as early as over a century ago to join the local people in their arduous pioneering work" and thus "forged a solid bond of friendship with the Canadian people." He also thanked President Pedersen for his kind assistance to the Chinese scholars and students at UBC. The scholarly exchanges and cooperation between UBC and Chinese universities have benefited both, he said. "We are sure friendly Sino-Canadian relations and cooperation in various fields will become more and more extensive," he added.

Visits UBC Anthropology Museum

OW220312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was entertained to native Indian dances when he visited the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia (UBC) here this afternoon. The Chinese premier, in the company of Senator Jack Austin, federal minister of state for social development, watched legendary Indian dances such as the "cannibal dance" and "thunderbird dance" performed by the Hunt family dressed in traditional native costumes. He shook hands with members of the Hunt family at the end of the performance. The family has been active for generations in preserving, performing and teaching ancient cultural traditions of the Kwakiutl Indians on the northwest coast of Canada.

The Museum of Anthropology, opened in May 1976, is an important center of ethnographic research and teaching, having 20,000 artifacts from around the world, giving prominence to the artistic achievements of the northwest coast Indians. After the performance, Premier Zhao was shown around by Dr. Marjorie Halpin, acting director of the museum and George Pedersen, president of the university. At the end of the visit, Premier Zhao signed the guest book. The museum and the university presented the premier with a wooden canoe-shaped feast dish carved by an Indian artist. In return, the premier offered a replica of a tri-colored glazed pottery horse unearthed from the imperial tombs of the Tang Dynasty emperors.

Meets British Columbia Premier

OW220640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with William Bennett, premier of the province of British Columbia here this afternoon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel where the Chinese premier is staying. Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, told Chinese reporters that the Chinese leader had exchanged views with Mr Bennett on the promotion of economic, scientific and technological, educational and cultural exchanges and cooperation between China and the province.

At the meeting were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Also present were Senator Jack Austin, Canadian minister of state for social development, Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin and five provincial cabinet ministers. Asked by XINHUA to comment on the meeting, Senator Austin said, "It was a very positive meeting (marked by) and aspiration to develop our relationships in economic and cultural matters. I feel that this visit has been able to allow us to explore more practical issues of developing those relationships."

Visits Consulate, Students

OW230826 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, who is visiting Canada, called on the staff of the Chinese consulate general and Chinese students and visiting scholars in Vancouver this evening. Premier Zhao encouraged the students and scholars to study hard and scale the heights so as to cultivate themselves into competent persons capable of doing still better work for the four modernizations.

Chinese Community Fetes Zhao

OW220840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese community here, one of the largest in North America, organized a grand banquet this evening to give a memorable welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang, the first Chinese head of government to visit this country. Two big Chinese red palace lanterns added color and festivity to the banquet hall of the Hotel Vancouver. The Chinese premier and his party received a standing ovation when they arrived at the hall. In his toast on behalf of the Chinese community, William Yee, chairman of its welcoming committee, assured Zhao that the Chinese community will continue to work for the development of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

In his return toast, Premier Zhao wished the Chinese nationals in Canada a happy Spring Festival, the Chinese lunar new year which falls on February 2, and thanked them for their contributions to China's modernization and Sino-Canadian amity. He renewed the proposal that the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang hold talks on an equal footing and enter into cooperation for the third time. Thunderous applause burst out at this statement.

He noted that Overseas Chinese "are most concerned about the prosperity and peaceful reunification of their motherland." He said, "I am sure you will work with us to promote the early realization of the grand objective of peaceful reunification of our motherland."

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 0655 GMT on 22 January, in an earlier report on Premier Zhao's banquet speech, included his comments on Taiwan and Hong Kong as follows: "The premier reiterated the proposal that the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang hold talks on an equal footing and enter into cooperation for the third time. 'Quarreling brothers could only play into the hands of outsiders,' he stressed. After the country is reunified, Zhao said, Taiwan will be 'a special administrative region' of China and its social system, life-style, legal system and the existing party, government and military setups will remain unchanged. 'The central government will send no representatives or troops there. Taiwan will have nothing to lose,' he said.

["Turning to the Hong Kong issue, the Chinese leader said that China will resume the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong when the unequal treaties signed between Britain and the Qing government expire in 1997. Zhao declared that China will do its utmost to ensure Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. 'Our position is that Hong Kong is to be administered by the Hong Kong people and that the life-style and social system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for at least fifty years.'"]

The Chinese premier was presented at the banquet by the Chinese community with a jade carving of two dolphins executed by a local Chinese artist. Premier Zhao offered in [return] a cloisonne vase. An atmosphere of kinship prevailed throughout the banquet.

Among the more than 800 people attending the banquet were Canadian Minister of State for Social Development Jack Austin on behalf of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Premier William Bennett of the Province of British Columbia, Vancouver Mayor Michael Harcourt. Also on hand were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and Chinese Consul-General in Vancouver Zhu Yi.

Meets Former Prime Minister

OW230150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Joseph Clark, former prime minister of Canada, and had a cordial conversation with him this afternoon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel where the premier is staying. Present at the meeting were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Also present was Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin.

Meets Corporation President

OW230154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Joel Bell, president and chief executive officer of the Canadian Development Investment Corporation and had a friendly talk with him this afternoon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel here. Present at the meeting were Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Also present was Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin.

Zhao's TV Interview

OW231229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang answered a number of questions concerning the international situation and China's domestic position in an interview here this afternoon with reporters from the Canadian Television Network.

Asked whether the current international tension was caused by different ideologies and social systems of various countries, Premier Zhao replied: "China and Canada have good relations, despite their different ideologies and social systems. We also enjoy good relations with Japan. As can be seen, the creation of international tension and the appearance of hot spots obviously are not due to ideologies or social systems." Premier Zhao pointed out: "The two superpowers are seeking superiority over each other all over the globe. Such rivalry has led to the sharpening of international tension."

Premier Zhao reiterated that he appreciated Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts towards easing international tension, alleviating East-West rivalry, and urging the two superpowers to disarm. He said: "During our talks, we had beneficial discussions on Prime Minister Trudeau's new idea for further pushing his peace proposal. I support his new idea."

Turning to China's current economic policy, Premier Zhao said: "China has a basic concept. It is building socialism with distinctive Chinese features, or a Chinese-type socialism." He said: "The state-owned economy is the principal part of China's national economy. At the same time, China allows the existence of the collective economy and the individual economy. We believe that the coexistence of several economic modes with the state-owned economy as the core is conducive to the development of productive forces and assists in giving scope to the initiative of the masses."

Asked if the Chinese people's desire to have television sets and washing machines is regarded as spiritual pollution, Premier Zhao answered definitely: "This is not regarded as spiritual pollution. On the contrary, we hope to see more families with television sets, washing machines, and so forth."

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 0408 GMT on January 23 in its report on the television interview renders Premier Zhao's reply as follows: "Asked to define ideological and cultural contamination, the premier stressed that tendencies in China such as pursuit for luxurious consumer goods are not regarded as signs of cultural contamination."]

Finally, in answer to the question on how to guarantee that things like the "Great Cultural Revolution" will not recur, Premier Zhao said: "It is impossible for movements like the Great Cultural Revolution to reappear in China. This is not only because the leadership will not pursue that kind of policy again, but also because our people and the people's wish are the most important guarantee."

[The XINHUA English version renders Premier Zhao's reply thus: "To the question if there is any guarantee that the Cultural Revolution will not happen again, Premier Zhao answered that the most reliable guarantee is that the Chinese people do not want to see such disaster as the Cultural Revolution recur. 'This is not only a matter with the leaders who have made up their minds not to follow those policies pursued during the Cultural Revolution. What is more important, this is the will of the people,' he added."]

Cancels Appointments

OW220104 Hong Kong AFP in English 0047 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, Canada, Jan 22 (AFP) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has cancelled his engagements for today, the last day of his North American tour, because of a cold, sources close to him said. On Saturday, after arriving in this western Canadian city from Toronto, Mr Zhao had talks with William Bennett, premier of British Columbia, and with local business leaders. At the meeting with Mr Bennett, forestry and paper

industries were discussed. China and British Columbia have been involved in trade for the past three years and Chinese students are studying at Vancouver University on a cultural exchange program. Mr Zhao was later due to attend a dinner in his honor hosted by Vancouver's Chinese community, the largest in Canada. Because of Mr Zhao's illness, which started early this week in Ottawa, he is to be represented by his foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, today in Victoria, capital of British Columbia. Mr Zhao started his 17-day North American trip with a visit to the United States where he had talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It was the first U.S. visit by a Chinese Communist head of state. He is to return to Beijing tomorrow.

Wu Xueqian Visits Victoria University

OW230328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Victoria, Canada, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister who is accompanying Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on his visit to Canada, visited the University of Victoria here this morning. Accompanied by Jack Austin, senator and minister of state for social development of Canada, Wu was greeted by the university's president Howard Petch and Chancellor Dr Ian McTaggart Cowan at the university center.

At a luncheon in honor of the state councillor, President Petch told his Chinese guests that the university has developed a "sister universities" relationship with the East China Normal University in Shanghai, and is engaged in exchanges of students and faculty members as well as research collaboration. He said: "We look forward to many more years of mutually beneficial relations in academic, cultural and trade spheres." He announced that the university has founded the Soong Ching Ling Memorial Scholarship. Beginning September of this year, a 5,000-Canadian-dollar scholarship will be awarded annually to a recipient to be selected by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Wu Xueqian said that as members of Premier Zhao's party, he and his colleagues felt privileged to visit this multi-discipline university. "China's late Honorary President Madame Soong Ching Ling was conferred the honorary degree of doctor of law by your university -- a symbol of the longstanding and steadfast friendship between the Chinese and Canadian people," he said. He went on to say: "The University of Victoria and Chinese institutions of higher learning and academic circles are carrying on beneficial academic exchanges. The Chinese Government will continue to give active support and financial assistance to this kind of activities which help promote mutual understanding and cooperation between our two peoples." During his tour of the campus, Wu talked with some of the visiting Chinese scholars and students. He also met 72-year old Jean Ewin who travelled to China in 1932 and worked as a nurse with Dr Norman Bethune. He thanked her for her noble service to the Chinese people during their war of resistance against Japan.

Zhao Attends Farewell Dinner

OW230844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here this evening his week-long official visit to Canada "a complete success" and described his talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as "constructive and fruitful, to the satisfaction of both sides."

Zhao said this in a toast at a farewell dinner given by Senator Jack Austin, federal minister of state for social development, in the name of Prime Minister Trudeau. He will conclude his North American tour and leave here for home tomorrow afternoon. At about 7:30 p m, when Premier Zhao arrived at Hotel Vancouver, he was greeted by Minister of State Austin at the entrance and escorted to the reception room where the premier shook hands with many Canadian friends from various circles. Premier Zhao received a standing ovation upon his appearance at the banquet hall decorated with Chinese and Canadian national flags. The dinner began with the playing of the Chinese and Canadian national anthems.

In his toast, Senator Austin described Premier Zhao's visit as "a great success in Canada." This visit along with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit in October, 1983 has served to raise "awareness throughout our country about the significance of China and of the Asia-Pacific area to Canada." The Canadian people, he said, "look to the Pacific as an emerging regional family within the world society." Speaking highly of Premier Zhao's address in the Canadian House of Commons on January 17, he said, "The message you brought us was a clear commitment from the people of China to a peaceful world in which friendly relationships can thrive amongst all peoples." "Our two countries should do everything possible to promote the flow of peoples between us and in that way help ensure a more peaceful world," he stressed. He assured Zhao that "the friendship of the Canadian people for China is an enduring one."

In response, Premier Zhao said during his seven-day stay in Canada he and his colleagues were deeply impressed by the friendly sentiments of the Canadian people for the Chinese people. Referring to his talks with Prime Minister Trudeau, which had proceeded amiably, the premier said, "Both sides agreed that stronger Sino-Canadian economic and technological cooperation is in the interest of our two countries, and, therefore, has good prospects for development." He went on to say: "I fully agree with Prime Minister Trudeau that to relax international tension and maintain world peace is a pressing task of the day; I support his efforts to this end and will continue to exchange views with him."

China and Canada, he said, have always been on friendly terms, with no disputes existing between them and hold identical views on many current international issues. He declared, "We have every reason to expect that the friendly relations and cooperation existing between us will develop further." He expressed sincere thanks to the Canadian Government and people for the warm reception accorded him and his party. "I came with the desire to enhance friendship and increase cooperation, and I will take back home the friendship of the Canadian people," he said.

Among the more than 800 people attending the dinner were Robert Rogers, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia; William Bennett, premier of British Columbia; Michael Harcourt, mayor of Vancouver; and Michael Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan, and other members of Premier Zhao's party were present. The dinner was permeated throughout with an atmosphere of warmth and liveliness. Both the hosts and guests toasted to the further development of friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples.

Trudeau Bids Farewell

OW240050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau called Premier Zhao Ziyang on the phone at noon today to bid farewell to the Chinese premier who is winding up his week-long official visit in Canada and leaving for home today. Trudeau said, "The Canadian Government is pleased with your visit." He added, "Thank you for speaking publicly on my peace initiative and thank you for your support. I wish you a happy journey home."

Premier Zhao thanked Prime Minister Trudeau and said, "With the cooperation from you, your government and your people, my visit to your country has been a complete success. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries will play a great role in the cause of relaxing international tension and safeguarding world peace."

Commissioner Fetes Zhao

OW240106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0046 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Patrick Reid, commissioner general of the 1986 World Exposition in Vancouver today gave a luncheon in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Premier Zhao formally announced at the luncheon on behalf of the Chinese Government that China will participate in the 1986 World Exposition on transportation and communications to be held in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986. William Bennett, premier of British Columbia Province, expressed his great thanks to Premier Zhao for his announcement of China's participation in the exposition.

A brief ceremony was held shortly after the toasts. Premier Zhao, William Bennett and Senator Jack Austin, minister of state for social development, set their signatures on a plaque commemorating the announcement of China's participation in the 1986 World Exposition. The plaque will be incorporated into a red lacquered column which will become a door post of the Chinese pavilion. Earlier, the Chinese premier and his party toured the port of Vancouver, western Canada's gateway to the world and the second largest port in North America, and the British Columbia Place Stadium.

Zhao Comments on Participation

OW240112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0042 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced here today that China will participate in the 1986 World Exposition in Vancouver. The Chinese premier, who leaves here for home this afternoon after a week-long successful visit to Canada, made the announcement at a luncheon given in his honor by Patrick Reid, commissioner general of the 1986 World Exposition. Premier Zhao said, "I am convinced that the 1986 World Exposition will help enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples as well as among peoples of all nations and will contribute to the furtherance of world transportation and to expanding trade and economic and technological exchanges among nations."

In his toast at the luncheon, William Bennett, premier of the province of British Columbia, welcomed China's participation as "truly significant." "With China's great tradition of contribution to world knowledge, we know their participation will add immeasurably to the stature and content of our World Exposition," he said. The 1986 World Exposition, with the theme on transportation and communications, is scheduled to be held in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986.

Today, China's national flag joined 24 other nations' now flying in the corporate headquarters of the World Exposition. The countries which have announced their participation in the World Exposition range from developing to developed countries from every continent in the world. The 1986 World Exposition also coincides with the 100th anniversary of the city of Vancouver, Canada's gateway to the Pacific and the largest port on the west coast of North America.

Zhao Sends Message of Thanks

OW240100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0051 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message of thanks to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau when he left here for home after concluding a week-long successful visit to Canada. Premier Zhao expressed heartfelt thanks to the Canadian Government and people for their warm hospitality, adding that he and his party have spent "a most pleasant and meaningful week" in Canada. "I am sure that through this visit and with the concerted efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Canada will make further progress," he said. In his message, the Chinese premier wished Canada prosperity and its people happiness.

Departs Canada for Home

OW240054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0043 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Vancouver, January 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for home this afternoon after a week-long official visit to Canada. Jack Austin, senator and minister of state for social development of Canada, William Bennett, premier of British Columbia, Michel Gauvin, ambassador of Canada to China and Yu Zhan, Chinese ambassador to Canada, were on hand to bid farewell to the Chinese premier and his party. Representatives of the local Chinese community and Chinese scholars waved miniature national flags of China and Canada as premier Zhao walked through to his special plane on a red carpet with guards of honor lining up on both sides. Premier Zhao shook hands with Canadian officials and thanked them for all they have done to make his visit pleasant and successful.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS CONTADORA GROUP'S EFFORTS

HK070920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 84 p 7

["Short" commentary: "Highly Fruitful Efforts of the Contadora Group"]

[Text] One year ago, foreign ministers from the four countries of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama met on Panama's Contadora Island to seek a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America. Since then, along with the worsening of the situation in Central America, the four countries have made multi-sided efforts to help settle disputes between conflicting sides, and the Contadora Group has become well-known to the world and acted as an important force for peace and stability in Central America.

The Contadora Group's correct position of opposing external intervention and settling regional issues by the people of this region has won support from all relevant parties in Central America and has been highly valued and appreciated by Latin American governments and peoples and by the international community. The successful results of the Contadora Group's peace efforts over the past year are generally acknowledged by the whole world.

Intervention by the superpowers has deepened the crisis in Central America, which has had to face intricate contradictions, and has been the cause of the tense and turbulent situation in the past year. This region has become one of the hot spots of international conflict. This state of affairs has evoked deep concern among Latin American nations. From its very beginning, the Contadora Group, which emerged under this complicated situation, explicitly has opposed the attempt to involve the Central American issue in the rivalry between the superpowers. It upholds that the Central American issue should be settled through dialogues and negotiations between all parties concerned in Central America, and it has made intensive efforts for this purpose. Among these peace efforts, the prominent events have been the issuance by the leaders of the four countries in the Contadora Group of a "Cancun declaration for peace in Central America" in July last year, and the adoption by the four Contadora countries and representatives from five Central American countries in September of a "document of intention" on easing the Central American situation. These two documents laid down a series of basic principles and measures for the peaceful settlement of disputes in this region. They fully show that Latin American countries have ability to handle the affairs in their own region without the intervention of external forces, and epitomize the Central American peoples' hope to exclude external intervention and their strong desire to seek a just and reasonable solution to the Central American issue.

While the Contadora Group has been actively mediating between conflicting sides for peace in Central America, external forces always have tried to hinder its efforts by every possible means. As a large country adjacent to this region, the United States has unceasingly intensified its intervention activities in this region, although it does not oppose the Contadora Group's efforts in words. The deeds of the U.S. Government completely violate the Central American peoples' desire for peace. So it is a matter of course that they are condemned by the Latin American peoples.

The efforts made by the Contadora Group are completely in the interests of various governments and peoples in Latin America. Although there are still mountains and difficulties ahead, the Contadora Group is not scared by these difficulties. At present, it is conducting intensive consultations with the five Central American countries and is preparing to draw up a "general peace treaty" on the basis of the "document of intention" on stabilizing the Central American situation so as to push ahead the efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American issue. It is believed that the Contadora Group's efforts will not be in vain. The peace seeds it has sown will certainly grow into beautiful flowers.

PRC EMBASSY PRESENTS BOOKS TO CUBAN LIBRARY

OW201228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Havana, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Embassy at a ceremony here today presented a batch of Chinese books to Cuba's Jose Marti National Library. The library's director Julio Riverend and Chinese Ambassador Wang Jin made speeches at the ceremony. Officials from the Cuban Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Culture were present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON READJUSTING LEADING BODIES

HK240940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO In Chinese 24 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Assume a New Attitude To Create a New Situation"]

[Text] The readjustment of provincial and prefectural leading bodies in our country has in the main been completed. This is another great success that we have achieved following the reform of central and state organs. The new leading bodies better meet the requirements for the ranks of leading cadres to be "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent," indicating that our implementation of the party's cadre line for the new period has begun to give rise to a new situation.

Organizational reform is a revolution launched under the new circumstances and an important guarantee for successfully accomplishing socialist modernization. The successful completion of the reform of provincial and prefectural organizations, step by step, in an orderly manner and under good leadership, throughout our vast country has never been a very easy task. It is of great significance to our work as a whole. Our undertakings will be full of promise if the provincial and prefectural leading bodies, particularly those in the provinces, can meet the demands of socialist modernization.

The successful readjustment of leading bodies is a good start, but it is still more important for the new leading bodies to strive to create a new situation with a new attitude according to the requirements of the 12th National Congress of the CPC. In order to live up to the earnest expectations of the party and the people, the leading bodies should firmly implement the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, implement the principles and policies of the central authorities in the light of the realities of their localities and departments and work, and solve the problems of their localities and departments in a creative way. A good leading body can make creative accomplishments only when it serves the people wholeheartedly, makes vigorous efforts to undertake the four modernizations and displays zeal to improve its morals and its working style and efficiency.

At present, there are three types of cadres: One group consists of persons who "have the courage" to want the existing situation to continue rather than change. They work in a lifeless and slack way. Their minds have not yet been emancipated from old conventions. They assume an attitude of indifference, doubt and rejection toward reform. The second group comprises persons who "have the courage" to comment. They indulge in loud, empty and irrelevant talk rather than working steadfastly. They are "giants in words but dwarfs in deeds." The third group comprises persons who have the courage to blaze new trails. They are not satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and do not stick to conventions. They display a dashing spirit of advancing bravely despite difficulties, and dare to deal with difficult problems and to break new paths.

All new leading bodies formed in the course of organizational reform should consist of those who have the courage to blaze new trails. We always encounter some new problems whenever our socialist modernization takes a new strike forward. We will be unable to meet the demands of our time if we fail to study new problems, learn new knowledge and explore new ways. "One who knows how to husk and cook rice may be entrusted to manage a family but not to run a state." In order to administer a province, a city or a prefecture well, we must have a strategic outlook rather than a field of vision limited to tactical issues. We must learn, with great enthusiasm, how to manage, how to pay attention to developing intellectual resources and how to watch trends in the new technological revolution. We must do away with or reform things that do not fit the new situation and our new tasks. We must dare to explore, adopt and popularize things that fit the new situation and our new tasks.

A leadership that thinks of major issues, does whatever is feasible, displays a dashing spirit of forging ahead, deals with concrete matters related to work and gradually achieves modernization by applying modern science is precisely what we need in order to create a new situation.

After assuming office, the new leading bodies should pay great attention to improving the methods and style of leadership. Whether a new leading body is filled with a new atmosphere can be judged by whether the new cadres and the old cadres in it unite as one and make joint efforts. The new leading bodies should go deep into the realities of life and conduct investigations and studies, study every aspect of a problem and study problems in one place after another. They should put their major efforts into checking, discovering and solving problems and should dare to adhere to principles. At present, there is one problem that merits our attention: The methods and style of leadership in some localities and organizations have basically not changed much and many comrades there are still trapped by the "countless number of documents and meetings." Being faced with too many documents and meetings, it is very hard for a leading cadre to free himself from his office and avoid being tainted by bad bureaucratic habits. Unless we change ordinary leading methods and foster a working style of considering realities and maintaining ties with the masses, it will be very hard for us to improve working efficiency and quality and there will be no reliable guarantee for the creation of a new situation.

The readjusted provincial and prefectoral leading bodies will remain stable for a period, but this situation should not make us relax our efforts. Much work remains to be done to consolidate and enhance the results of the readjustment of provincial and prefectoral leading bodies and to enable the new leading bodies to create a new situation soon. A key task is to undertake party rectification in accordance with the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The provincial leading organs have started their party rectification. In the course of the party rectification, they should further strengthen their leading bodies. The prefectoral leading organs should also set strict demands for themselves in the spirit of the party rectification.

The members of the readjusted leading bodies are indeed somewhat younger in average age and better educated, but we should realize that there will again be an age problem several years from now. Moreover, many No 1 leaders are already quite old at present. Therefore, the building of a "third echelon" is a task of great urgency. The great modernization effort will bring forward group after group of outstanding persons of ability with a keen sense of responsibility and dedication and the courage and vision to create a new situation. These persons of ability will surely make some cadres look inferior by comparison. In this sense, the readjustment of leading bodies should be a constant task. Only when we do this work earnestly and effectively can the leading bodies maintain their vigor and strong fighting power.

RENMIN RIBAO ENCOURAGES CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

RK231126 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Zhang Yun: "Promote the Party's Fine Tradition in the Course of Party Rectification, Vigorously Encourage the Spirit of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Criticism and self-criticism constitute a fine tradition of our party which has always occupied an extremely important position in our party building. Unfortunately, however, over a number of years in the past, criticism and self-criticism were distorted and spoiled beyond recognition; in many localities, they existed in name but not in reality, like "weapons put back in the arsenal."

Making use of the driving force of the current party rectification, we must vigorously restore and carry forward this fine tradition, so that it can fully play the role of "removing evil practices and pernicious influences, curing maladies, and improving health," in unifying ideology, rectifying our work style, strengthening discipline, purifying our organization, and so on.

I

Our party has relied on criticizing itself in order to become strong. In waging revolution and carrying out construction, we cannot do without criticism and self-criticism, not even for a single moment. If we give up criticism and self-criticism, our party will lose vitality, will no longer have any motive force for making advances and will inevitably decline and fall, like a man without food and air. Comrades who have read the "Concluding Remarks" of the "Concise Course in History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik)" must be deeply impressed by the following paragraphs: "If the party is not afraid of criticism and self-criticism, if it does not gloss over the mistakes and shortcomings in its work, if it uses the mistakes in its work to teach and educate the cadres, and if it is good at appropriately correcting its mistakes, then it will be invincible"; whereas on the contrary, "if the party hides its mistakes, glosses over longstanding, big, or difficult problems, conceals its shortcomings by false and superficial claims of satisfactory accomplishment of all its work, tolerates no criticism or self-criticism, is full of sentiments of complacency, has too high an opinion of itself, and rests content with past merits, then it will be doomed." This conclusion sums up the valuable experience in the building of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin. The correctness of this conclusion has also been proved by our party's practice. The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, states that "relying on the revolutionary consciousness of all comrades in our party and correctly practicing criticism and self-criticism, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought," constitute an "effective method of resolving inner-party contradictions" or a "powerful weapon" by which we can fulfill the goal and requirements of the current party rectification. The resolution extremely solemnly admonishes all comrades in our party: "Not a single objective of our party rectification can be attained if criticism and self-criticism are not conscientiously launched." Thus, the significance, role, importance, and necessity of criticism and self-criticism have been most clearly and thoroughly pointed out.

Comrades who are party members of relatively long standing, particularly veteran comrades who had experienced the revolutionary wars, have never been unfamiliar with criticism and self-criticism. To them, criticism and self-criticism are intimate experiences: Has not our inner-party life over the past several decades been one of frequent criticisms and self-criticism? In the past, criticism and self-criticism helped us learn how to wage our revolution; in the future, they will help us learn how to achieve the four modernizations and build a strong socialist country with Chinese characteristics. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the gradual normalization of inner-party life and relationships between our comrades, the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism has gradually revived and regained vitality, like "the south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang turning green with the coming of the spring breeze." This is a heartening sign. In this respect, the CPC Central Committee has been the first to set a good example: The "Resolution on Certain Questions Concerning our Party's History Since the Founding of the PRC," adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, is an example of how communists practice criticism and self-criticism in an open and aboveboard manner and realistically affirm achievements and correct mistakes.

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, is an example of how communists bravely and publicly expose serious problems of the party, such as "impurity in three aspects," and how communists resolutely carry out self-criticism.

However, considering the entire party, tremendous efforts have yet to be made to restore and carry forward the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism. Some veteran party members who could skillfully master and use this "weapon" in the past feel unskilled at present. A large number of new party members who have not been adequately tempered by normal inner-party life often know how things are without knowing why, and do not know how to use the "weapons" given them. Moreover, a considerable number of comrades were scared to death or confused by certain things that happened in those years of upheaval, such as what were called "admitting one's errors and asking for punishment," "admitting guilt," "criticizing people to overthrow them," and "putting one to disgrace through denunciation." Even now they turn pale at the mere mention of "criticism" and fear "criticism" as badly as they fear tigers. To them, it seems that if criticism and self-criticism are really launched, the sky would fall down.

In light of these facts, it is necessary to give a remedial lecture on this question to assist our study of party rectification, so that our comrades can further enhance their understanding, correct their attitude, and consciously learn through practice how to correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism.

II

In our party, people are unwilling to criticize others or accept criticisms from others, and are even more unwilling to criticize themselves. This reflects the fact that inner-party life is not going on in a normal way and our party's work style is not healthy. What is the crux of the problem? The objective reasons are relatively clear to all and need not be mentioned here. Subjectively speaking, the problem is, in the final analysis, one of party spirit. Specifically, the question is whether dialectical materialism, historical materialism, communism, and collectivism, or, on the contrary, idealism, metaphysics, and individualism, govern our thinking and action. If we work according to the former category of ideology, all difficulties hindering the launching of criticism and self-criticism will be overcome; but if our work revolves around the latter category, it will be difficult for us to make any advances to even to finish our work.

According to our scientific world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, communists must consciously practice criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the struggle waged by the proletariat and the proletarian party for transforming the world includes two things: transforming the objective world and transforming the subjective world. To transform the objective world, we must continuously transform our subjective world as well as the relationship between our subjective world and the objective world. Thus, complying with the requirements for a scientific world outlook, we must consciously practice criticism and self-criticism, to adhere to the truth, correct mistakes, and make our subjective understanding compatible with the laws governing the objective world outside, faithfully reflect objective realities, and enable it to be deepened with the development of things. Only thus can we proceed from reality to study new situations, solve new problems, sum up new experience, and achieve new successes; only thus can we avoid ossification of thinking and avoid getting bogged down inextricably in the morass of the mistake of subjective understanding divorced from objective reality and of theory of practice.

The need for communists to consciously practice criticism and self-criticism also arises from the nature and aim of our party.

Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the core of leadership over China's cause of socialism, and the body that represents the interests of the people of various nationalities in China. It neither has, nor permits the existence of, parochial or sectarian private interests of its own. Its sole aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly. Thus, in all party activities, every party member must, in word and in deed, show the spirit of selflessness, and bravely practice criticism and self-criticism so that correct things can be adhered to and mistakes can be corrected in the people's interests. Lenin said: "A political party's attitude toward its own mistakes is an important and most reliable criterion for judging whether this party is a serious one and whether it really fulfills its obligations to its own class and the masses of working people. Openly admitting its mistakes, exposing their causes, analyzing the circumstances leading to their mistakes, and elaborately discussing methods of correcting them -- these are the signs of a serious party; these reflect fulfillment of the party's obligations, and these amount to educating and training its class and even the masses."

In light of this exposition, Comrade Mao Zedong said that whether self-criticism is conscientiously practiced is a prominent sign that helps distinguish our party from other political parties. Does not our current party rectification precisely and forcefully prove our party's seriousness in "really fulfilling its obligations to its own class and the masses of working people?" Of course, the answer is in the affirmative if the situation is viewed as a whole.

However, judging only a part, everywhere in our party there are people who are not serious or not very serious. This phenomenon must not be ignored. Some comrades attach great importance to, and harbor thorough consideration of, their own gains and losses and those of their families, and even other personnel who have connections with them in certain interests; however, they treat our party's cause and future lightly and with hardly any concern. They are always afraid that if they expose their own "shortcomings" or those of others, they would draw fire against themselves or offend others, bringing trouble to themselves and even on their own children, who would then have a hard time in the future. However, they are not afraid that mistakes will remain uncorrected. If things go on like this, our party's cause will be gravely endangered. Some people may appear impressive when discoursing on party rectification documents, but when it comes to putting them into practice, they speak insincerely or, being afraid to speak out, they remain as silent as a cicada in cold weather. They do not know that if they only worry about personal gains and losses and refrain from saying what they are thinking, then the launching of criticism and self-criticism will certainly fail and our party rectification will surely be unsatisfactory. This is extremely disadvantageous to both our party's undertakings and the party members themselves, along with their children and families. On the contrary, if our party is rectified satisfactorily, our party's undertakings will develop vigorously, everything will be fine, and some party members' various "fears of troubles for their families and children" will naturally become as meaningless as "the fear of the legendary man of Qi, that the sky might fall." All comrades who wrongly think in the ways mentioned above must review the basic knowledge of our party, regain an understanding of and firmly remember our party's nature and aim, enhance their own consciousness, strengthen their party spirit, and vigorously take part in party rectification.

It can thus be seen that practicing criticism and self-criticism solemnly and not perfunctorily, and openly admitting and correcting our own shortcomings and mistakes, constitute a basic principle of our party spirit and a peculiar quality of communists. A party member's willingness to practice self-criticism and his attitude toward the undesirable tendencies and unhealthy practices in our party reveal the strength of the party spirit within him.

People fettered by idealism and metaphysics certainly will not realistically criticize others or themselves. People who cannot free themselves from the small circle of individualism will certainly fear and resist criticism and self-criticism. Strictly speaking, these two kinds of people cannot be called well-qualified party members, and are more certainly not good party members. If our party organizations at all levels can pay attention to, and satisfactorily solve, these two problems, then all party members will acquire a stronger party spirit, and criticism and self-criticism will inevitably and vigorously develop on the basis of higher consciousness, and become a good habit in our party.

III

In our party rectification, we must dare to launch, and must be good at carrying out, criticism and self-criticism. Only thus can we achieve greater success with less effort; only thus can we avoid doing things perfunctorily or mechanically, exposing past misdeeds merely to attack people, or waging a confused struggle.

First, criticism differs from, but is also related to, self-criticism. These two things are interrelated and each permeates the other. We must not completely separate them or set one against the other. Criticism and self-criticism constitute a process of self-education and mutual education. As materialists, we acknowledge that "a man can never be perfect, just as a piece of gold can never be absolutely pure," that no one can be "always correct," and that everyone must have mistakes of one kind or another. Therefore, one should frequently examine oneself and listen to others' opinions of oneself; mutual supervision and assistance among comrades are always necessary. In inner-party criticism and self-criticism, everyone must take the initiative to get involved, must realistically criticize both oneself and others, and must not put oneself in a privileged position, criticizing others but not oneself.

In a certain sense, when a comrade courageously speaks out on his own experience and earnestly criticizes his own shortcomings and mistakes, he is virtually educating and helping those comrades who have similar shortcomings and mistakes, so that they are inspired and encouraged to criticize themselves too. If a comrade has a strong party spirit, displays a healthy style in doing the party's work, is as good as his word, and sets a good example, then his example actually silently criticizes and powerfully spurs on those comrades who indulge in unhealthy tendencies and evil practices. His example can make some people suddenly wake up and repeat, like healing the deaf. Our beloved and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai in this way earnestly practiced what he advocated. He often openly talked about his mistakes and the lessons he gained from his experience, to inspire and educate others. He always strictly abided by discipline, worked selflessly, refrained from seeking special privileges or private gains, and influenced and converted others by his personal integrity. We should admire and emulate forever his noble style and lofty moral integrity.

Second, we must follow rules and regulations in launching criticism and self-criticism. It is stipulated in the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" that "in criticism and self-criticism, we must rigorously follow the principles which our party and Comrade Mao Zedong have always stressed." That is, we must follow some unified rules and regulations. Only if we all do so and have the same stand, starting points, norms for action, and criteria of right and wrong, can we all speak in common terms. Moreover, we should also note that because people who criticize others are criticized and criticize themselves, are in different positions, their viewpoints on a question may not be similar. Therefore, their requirements and the points they stress should differ. We must never reverse the role of or confuse criticism, the bearing of criticism, and self-criticism.

For example, when criticizing others' shortcomings or mistakes, we must strive to realistically speak the whole truth and nothing else, to refrain from exaggerating or playing down anything, and to "say all that we know without any omission." On the other hand, one who is criticized must not set strict demands on those who criticize, or require that all criticisms should be absolutely correct. Instead, one must adopt the attitude of "going to correct mistakes if one has made any and guard against them if one has not," and must encourage the free airing of views. Stalin correctly said: "If you demand that people's criticisms should be 100 percent correct, then you are ruling out the possibility of any criticism from below or any self-criticism. Precisely because of this, I think that even if a criticism is only 5 percent to 10 percent true, we should still welcome it, carefully heed it, and consider its good points."

Moreover, because criticizing a comrade is a way to help him, we must be solemn and earnest, yet full of zeal; we must present the facts and reason things out; we must pay attention to our attitude and method; we must have a sense of propriety and pay attention to results; and we must never make groundless accusations, unjustifiably slap political labels on people, or act rashly and impatiently. On the other hand, we should require one who is criticized to "be glad to hear people point out one's mistakes," to "follow good advice as naturally as a river follows its course," and to pay attention to understanding the content and substance of criticisms, without being preoccupied with the attitude to those who air them. If what you say is correct, I will accept it; if your criticism is justified, I will resolutely make corrections. We must never reject an opinion because of the speaker, accepting readily only those criticisms from above but simply ignoring opinions from below. We must not be indifferent to a person's criticisms on the pretext that he also has shortcomings or mistakes, that his attitude is bad, or that his criticism is blunt.

Furthermore, we must pay attention to politics and matters of major importance in criticizing others. We should not demand perfection or find fault. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The main task of criticism is to point out political and organizational mistakes. As to one's personal weaknesses, unless they are connected with political or organizational mistakes, we need not criticize them; otherwise, our comrades will feel at a loss as to what is correct." Moreover, in criticizing others, we must never be one-sided, consider things in absolute terms, mistake the part for the whole, obliterate the entirety of people's merits and successes whenever we talk about their shortcomings or mistakes, or denounce others as completely worthless and devoid of any saving graces. Otherwise, they would no longer have any courage to correct their mistakes or any confidence in making advances. The demands on those comrades who criticize themselves are that they should "be strict with themselves" and they "must not refrain from performing some good deed just because it is trivial, and must not do any evil thing, however trivial it may be." Any real shortcoming or mistake, serious or trivial, must not be neglected and must be promptly corrected once it is discovered.

The ancients correctly said: "We should treat like thieves those who praise our good points, and treat like our teachers those who point out our wrongs." Achievements will not vanish even if they are not talked about, but mistakes will become very serious if they are not corrected. We must never conceal our faults for fear of criticism, like one who hides one's sickness for fear of treatment. We must never gloss over wrongs. We must not feel complacent when we are praised but feel indignant when we are criticized. Otherwise, the result will be like what was described by Lenin: "If we persist in our mistakes, defend them by more profound reasonings, and 'adhere to' them 'to the end,' then our minor mistakes will probably become appallingly grave mistakes."

Moreover, there is a question of choosing between what is called "planting of flowers" and "planting of thorns," or choosing between being "one who tries never to offend anybody" and being a "thorn."

This question must also be clarified. At present, many people in our party do not stress integrating adherence to principle with flexibility, but are keen on achieving the latter at the expense of the former. In all matters they "try to plant as many flowers as possible and avoid planting thorns." They would rather be "one who tries never to offend anybody" and would resolutely not be "thorns." They think they are clever. Actually, this is a reflection of serious liberalism and lack of party spirit. As fighters belonging to the vanguard of the working class, these people show an equivocal attitude toward matters of principle and matters of right and wrong, do not expose or criticize shortcomings and mistakes, invariable aim only at maintaining peace for all parties concerned, like "mixing cement with a lot of water" to minimize friction, and maintain only superficial "peace" and formal "unity." What they do certainly fails to "help those who are criticized," to say nothing of "curing the sickness to save the patient." What they do will only help conceal and promote shortcomings and mistakes, finally bringing harm on themselves, others, and our party. In what they do, any "merit" is out of question and no trace of a communist's style and nobleness can be found. In our current party rectification, all comrades who have a sense of revolutionary responsibility should give up selfish ideas and personal considerations, stand upright, and courageously serve as "thorns" to wage tireless struggles against various evil tendencies and unhealthy practices, instead of being "people who try never to offend anybody," who do not have any sense of right and wrong, who are smooth and slick in establishing social relations, and who are weak in character, like one suffering from a "frail backbone."

Third, we must adhere to the procedure of going from top to bottom, and top first, bottom last. Initially, a situation of criticism and self-criticism must be created among leading groups and leading cadres, who must take the lead to set an example at various levels. Then criticism and self-criticism must extend to successive lower levels. We must never rush headlong into mass action, extending the campaign simultaneously to all levels. More importantly, we must not rectify the lower levels without rectifying the higher ones. This is the most important guarantee of avoiding perfunctionariness and avoiding fighting a confused battle.

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" clearly states: "Leading cadres of our party at various levels shoulder a particularly heavy responsibility in the political life of our party and state and in implementing our party's line, guiding principles, and policies." They are naturally required to play an exemplary role in various aspects. What is required of those at lower levels and the masses must first be fulfilled by the leading cadres; and what the former must not do must not be done at all by the latter. In our party rectification, the leading groups and leading cadres play a decisive role and should take the lead to undertake checking, rectification, and correction, thus setting an example for those at the lower levels to follow. Otherwise, as the sayings go: "One who is not upright cannot put others right," and "evil things loved by those above are more fervently loved by those below." Actually, it was pointed out in a circular issued recently by the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CPC Central Committee: "Judging from the problems which have now been revealed, many unhealthy practices have begun in leading bodies. Just as 'the lower beams will slant if the upper beam is not straight,' so will those below if those above behave unworthily." If such leading groups and leading cadres lack a pure party spirit and are engaged in unhealthy practices, how can they be qualified to exercise leadership over party rectification in their systems, localities, or units? How can they have the right to put others right and rectify discipline? The experience of some experimental units have shown that if the leading groups and leading cadres of a unit can courageously criticise themselves, modestly heed the criticisms from lower levels and the masses, and correct mistakes in the course of rectification, then criticism and self-criticism will develop with an irresistible force over the entire unit, like a sharp knife splitting bamboo, and will become common practice.

Our party rectification has already begun. Its success depends to a great extent on whether the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism can be restored, and whether it can be adhered to throughout the entire party rectification process. On the other hand, whether the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism can be completely restored and carried forward depends to a great extent on the initiation and promotion of the current party rectification. It is difficult to achieve any success if we adopt a piecemeal approach. These two things bear a relationship of mutual causation and promotion. Let all of us vigorously work together to restore and carry forward our fine tradition in our party rectification, to greatly develop the practice of criticism and self-criticism!

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES PRAGMATIC WORK STYLE SPIRIT

HK211010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Advocate This Kind of Pragmatic Spirit"]

[Text] Why is it that the situation of the Jining-Erlian railway line, which has been in a state of confusion and has not been able to improve for a long time, has taken on a new look in the past month or so? The chief reason is that the work style of relevant leaders at various levels has changed. As pointed out by a central leading comrade, the key lies in strengthening inspection and supervision and in speeding up fulfillment of assigned tasks and making fewer appeals in vague and general terms.

An important reason why many localities have been able to open up a new situation and bring about rapid changes in their work is that the leading bodies there have changed their styles and methods of leadership. They no longer limit their work to making appeals in vague and general terms or in giving similar instructions, but go deep down to grassroots units and unite with and depend on the broad masses of cadres and people in finding and solving problems.

Changes in the Jining-Erlian railway line have clearly proven this. After the problem was reported to the central authorities, the central authorities did not try to solve it with a written document, but immediately sent out an investigation team, which went to the Jining-Erlian railway line with relevant local leaders at various levels. There, they did not just scratch the surface of the problem or do superficial work, but inspected one station after another. They not only carried out inspections, but also held discussions to work out and decide on methods for earnestly solving the problem. After receiving a report on improvements made in the situation of the Jining-Erlian railway line, people were again sent to carry out on-the-spot inspection. Helped, supervised, and urged on by the central authorities, comrades of the Jining-Erlian railway line and comrades of local party committees stirred themselves and made concerted efforts. With insufficient time for a great deal of construction work to be carried out under very unfavorable conditions, they fully mobilized the masses and depended on them. Within a short period of only 2 months or so, the "serious and long-standing" problem which had remained unsolved for many years was solved.

From this it can be seen that many so-called "serious and long-standing" problems are not really difficult to solve; the key to solving these problems lies in the work style of the leadership. Leaders who are contented with giving only vague and general directions and who depend on issuing documents and giving orders will not be able to actually solve any problem, even if they go down to grassroots units, and they will only gain a superficial understanding through cursory observation. Whenever they meet with any problems, difficult problems in particular, they will skirt round them. Moreover, some simple problems will become more and more complicated due to delays in finding a solution, and problems which can be easily solved will become more and more difficult to solve as time passes.

A bureaucratic style of leadership is incompatible with the needs of the modernization drive and runs counter to the demands of party rectification.

This year, we must continue to open up new prospects in our work in various departments and in various localities. This demands that we take an attitude of holding ourselves highly responsible to the people, earnestly improve the style and methods of leadership, make less vague and general appeals or give less such directions, and increase the pragmatic spirit of finding and solving problems. We must regard the question of making thorough investigations and earnestly carrying out supervision, inspection, and speeding up the fulfillment of assigned tasks as a major matter in bringing about a change for the better of the work style and in overcoming bureaucracy, and we must grasp it firmly. If we can do a good job in this respect, we will be able to make new progress in our work in 1984 and implement the principle of rectifying style while correcting errors during party rectification.

BAN YUE TAN ON ATTITUDE TOWARD RICH PEASANTS

HK210644 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 83 pp 5-7

[Commentator's article: "Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward Peasants Who Are the First To Become Rich"]

[Text] The correct treatment of peasants who are the first to become rich was one of the important problems warmly discussed at the recently convened national conference on rural work. The delegates were generally of the opinion that correctly treating peasants who are the first to become rich carried important significance in further promoting the enthusiasm and creativeness of the tens of millions of people and in further developing the new situation already created in the countryside.

Why has this problem attracted the special concern and attention of people? The principal reason is because currently in society various kinds of incorrect views and misunderstandings vis-a-vis peasants who are the first to become rich have appeared. Some people, lacking a clear understanding of the situation, have falsely accused peasants who are the first to become rich of having been "complex or mixed elements," or "shady characters," or "people engaged in crooked ways and dishonest practices, in gambling and speculation, and in making ill-gotten gains." The peasants have become victims of discrimination, sarcasm, obstruction, and even attack. This has made the peasants nervous and made things difficult in their production and business activities. This not only seriously impairs the enthusiasm of this category of peasants, but also directly affects the positivism of other peasants.

The reason for this state of affairs is principally due to certain of our comrades not having made any real study of our investigation work into the problem, believing in what is said by other people and then repeating the same thing, frequently turning an attentive ear to other people's gossip, reasoning from the part to the whole, and failing to discriminate between the main stream and the branch streams.

Just what sort of people are those peasants who have first become affluent after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? According to investigations made in various localities, the great majority of them are intelligent youths in the countryside who have acquired a definite level of scientific knowledge and culture, staff members and workers who have returned to the countryside, demobilized soldiers of the armed forces, cadres of large or small production teams, expert artisans possessing some traditional technical know-how, and "clear-cut" businessmen adept in doing business.

They are what we generally know as members of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs in the rural villages. According to an investigation made in Shanxi Province, of some 20,989 households in Ying County, 99 percent belonged to the above-mentioned categories of people. These people have liberated ideas and faith in the policies of the party. They are endowed with a broad vision and are proficient in doing business. It is only natural that they have become rich first on the strength of their superior features of being adept in technology and in business dealings. As for those people who are accustomed to unfair dealings in prices, who turn to evil ways of business, or who make ill-gotten gains through various unfair means, they can be found in any locality. They belong to the so-called "branch streams" and should not be mixed up with the main current of people who enrich themselves through diligence and sheer hard work.

Some people have misunderstood the party's policy of allowing a portion of the peasants to become rich first. In doing so, the party has cast its eyes on the whole body of peasants and not on a portion only. This is to say, by means of taking the peasants who have become affluent first as an example, we intend to achieve the objective of affluence among all people through the promotion and development of the whole rural economy.

It may be asked if development of the specialized households and households doing specialized jobs can perform the same function. Actually practice has affirmed the following answers: 1) Among the peasants, these two categories of households constitute the most enthusiastic and most active elements who can link together the various kinds of production factors. They have a high labor productivity rate, high economic results, and a high "commodity rate." According to the results of a sampling investigation made, they are several times and several tens of times more proficient than the average peasant households in taking the lead in promoting commodity production in the countryside. 2) Their scope of business has become increasingly broad and the degree of their specialization and socialization has become increasingly heightened. According to an investigation made in Liaoning, in the whole province these two categories of households engage in over 300 different kinds of business undertakings, playing an active role in developing and utilizing resources, opening up new production areas, building rural rational structures, and promoting the all-round development of the rural economy. 3) They are cultured people, possess technical knowledge, are business-minded, devote full heart and soul to their specializations, are eager to learn, and are willing to spend money and to invest. Many of them have the broad vision, courage, and foresight of entrepreneurs. In the transformation of China's traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture, these people may be said to be those who engage in actual practices, and they propagate and set examples in this respect. 4) They warmly support the party's current policies, have faith in socialism's long-range prospects, and fully realize that getting rich depends on the party's leadership and the party's policies. A peasant in Linyou County of Henan Province said: No matter how capable we are individually, we can hardly accomplish anything once we divert ourselves from the party's policies. After having become rich, this peasant has not forgotten the country and the people. In addition to subscribing to treasury notes with great enthusiasm, he has spent over 10,000 yuan to support the collective and the people in developing industrial and sideline production. We can find this advanced and exemplary type of person in every locality, people who are willing to do good deeds for the country and for the people. This illustrates that these two categories of households are also playing an exemplary and leading role in the building of spiritual civilization in the countryside.

In general, it may be said that, taken as a whole, peasants who have become rich first represent the advanced productive force of the countryside, are the models in construction of the "two civilizations" in the rural areas, and serve as advanced elements in rural socialist construction.

Precisely because their exemplary role has vastly attracted the millions of peasants, the peasants have been made to perceive the power of the policies and the bright future prospects of socialism. As a result, a universal law and trend in the expansion of the "two categories of households" has developed in which one household leads many households, many households lead a village, and a whole village leads a segment of the locality. Some people are concerned with the possible development in the country-side of a division into two poles -- "The minority being rich and the majority being poor." In reality, this kind of concern is quite unnecessary.

Certain people have a one-sided understanding about getting rich through sheer diligence. Some people have ventured the opinion that not many honest people can become rich through diligence and hard tilling of the soil and that to become rich one must have evil trades. It is true that among the peasants who have become rich first, very few have really depended on exerting or selling their physical labor. It is also true that formerly under the influence of "leftist" erroneous thought, people who had been branded as having engaged in "irregular trades" later became able to display their talents after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, many of them soon joining the ranks of the first to become rich. On the other hand, certain elderly peasants have failed to do so, although they could stand hard work because they were lacking in culture and technical knowledge. In any case, we should never conclude that diligence alone cannot create wealth, although it must be admitted that in the country-side today, wherein the two transformations are going apace, it is hardly sufficient in doing things to rely sheerly on arduous and hard work, or on exertion of manual power, or on taking advantage of traditional methods and old experiences.

When we say that diligence and labor can create wealth, we mean that "diligence" includes not only willingness to do hard manual work, but also the ability to study and learn scientific knowledge and technical know-how, to be adept in absorbing various kinds of information and intelligence, to improve business management methods, and to dare to try out new ventures without fear of bearing the risks involved. Only the sum total of all these capabilities provides the main road for the new type of peasants to become rich in the 1980's.

Our party's basic starting point in formulating all rural policies is the correct treatment and the stimulation of the enthusiasm and creativeness of the millions of peasants. To be able to correctly treat the peasants and to extremely value, firmly protect, and fully develop the peasants' enthusiasm, first of all we must treat correctly the peasants who are the first to become rich. We must fully understand and affirm that they represent the progressive productive force of the countryside, that they are the vanguards of the hundreds of millions of peasants who will all eventually become rich, and that they are the active elements and followers of the party's penetrating reforms of the rural economy. It is necessary to protect their legitimate interests and to help them to earnestly sum up experiences, to continuously improve their level in business management, and to fully display their exemplary role in the building of the two civilizations in the countryside. In this way, examples can be provided for the entire body of peasants, including those who for the present are still, in a relative sense, meeting with difficulties of one kind or another, and a reliable basis can be formed for the modernization of socialist agriculture and for all to proceed on the road to common affluence.

We feel encouraged by those peasants who have become rich first through the diligent toil of their two hands and we fervently hope that an increasing number of peasants will join the ranks of the affluent peasants.

YANG SHANGKUN, BO YIBO, YU QIULI AT PLA MEETING

OW220610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1612 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The all-army report-back meeting on the party rectification work, held by the Central Military Commission [zhong yang jun wei 0022 1135 6511 1201], closed today. The meeting called on all high ranking army cadres, particularly the comrades in the party committees of major PLA units, to adhere to high standards and strict demands and set an example in striving to do a good job in party rectification. It pointed out that in order to ensure seriousness in party rectification in the whole army, we must first of all see to it that the party committees of major PLA units and the party organizations of PLA organs do not act perfunctorily in party rectification.

Bo Yibo, permanent vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, attended and addressed today's meeting.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting. He discussed six questions on how to do even better in party rectification in accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee and in light of the actual situation of the PLA: 1) to study the party rectification documents very well; 2) to correct mistakes while rectifying party organizations; 3) to pay attention to major problems of one's unit that need solution; 4) to carry the task of sorting out the "three types of persons" through to the end; 5) to cleanse spiritual pollution on a long-term basis; and 6) the party committees to take the lead and strengthen their leadership.

Yang Shangkun pointed out that to truly study well the party rectification documents is, first of all, a decisive step to ensure the success of party rectification, because the documents are an ideological basis for us to overcome various ideological obstacles to party rectification, enhance our awareness of the need for party rectification, and carry out party rectification correctly. To study them well is a key step to enable the broad masses of the party members to truly understand the fundamental principles, tasks, policies, and methods of party rectification and to ensure party rectification smoothly proceeds. The party rectification documents include a series of important party documents on guiding the task of setting things right, and for guiding our party building and socialist modernization in the new period. They have substantial content. Only when we make efforts to study them systematically, ponder over them all together, and constantly deepen our understanding can we truly master them, use them to guide our thinking and action, and maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee. He said that we should display a good study style of integrating theory with practice when we study the documents. We should study seriously and thoroughly and stress quality and results. We should never skim for speed at the expense of good results.

On the necessity to correct mistakes while carrying out party rectification, Yang Shangkun said: The key to improving the situation of party rectification lies in the continued implementation of the policy of correcting mistakes while rectifying party organizations. We surely can effectively improve the overall situation if we pay attention to cases that have universal educational significance, those that the masses are most concerned and have complaints about, and seriously investigate them, punish those to blame, and circulate a notice on selected typical cases.

He said that in order to correct our mistakes while rectifying party organizations we should have courage. For the sake of the party's cause, we should not be afraid of offending others or being abused. We should not be afraid of losing face if we ourselves are involved in the mistake.

We should have the determination and courage to do solid work in correcting mistakes while rectifying party organizations. It is impermissible to do perfunctory and superficial work, still less to cheat the higher levels and the masses by pretending to rectify and correct.

Yang Shangkun then added: In the course of party rectification, a high-level leading organ should solve not only general, superficial problems but should deal with principal problems that need solution in the light of the general objectives of party rectification and the realities of its own unit. All major PLA units should particularly pay attention to solving the question of ideological unity, seriously overcome "leftist" and rightist influences, and achieve an ideological unity with the party's line, principles, and policies and with the decisions and instructions of the Central Military Commission. When we study and determine the principal problems, we should consider the functional work of our units and the necessity of creating a new situation and implement the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification in a creative way.

In conclusion, Yang Shangkun emphasized that it is most important for the party committee to take the lead and strengthen their leadership in order to ensure a serious and successful party rectification. He said that the standing committee members of all units should take the lead in participating in the party rectification, appraising themselves, conducting criticism and self-criticism, correcting their mistakes in the course of party rectification, and, in particular, pursuing a correct ideological and political line. After they have taken a good lead and set a good example for the masses to follow, they will have a say as leaders and exercise good leadership. The Military Commission urges the leading cadres at all levels, particularly the high ranking cadres, to know their heavy responsibilities, truly set an example, and follow still higher standards and stricter demands. All leading cadres should use their deeds to lead the broad masses of the party members in doing a good job in party rectification, just as they did in the battlefield in the past -- charging forward ahead of others and giving commands at the front.

In his speech, Bo Yibo praised the success of this report-back meeting on the party rectification work in the army, saying that one would be greatly enlightened after hearing the reports at the meeting. He said that the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department have grasped typical cases as a starting step to correct mistakes while rectifying party organizations. In this way, they have seriously dealt with a problem that left a bad impression among the masses, and they have taken a good lead in party rectification work. This is of importance not only to the whole army but also to the whole party and the whole country.

With regard to the study on party rectification, he said that these documents contain hundreds of thousands of words. All of the documents are based on the actual situation, and many of them are new works of a classical nature. We should by no means belittle them, but should make a conscientious effort to study them.

In addition, Bo Yibo stressed that party rectification should not be aimed only at solving superficial side issues. Instead, it should have general goals and general requirements, and it should be connected with the general line and general task set by the 12th National Congress of the party. What is the target that our PLA should meet through the work of party rectification? The target is to raise the fighting capacity, to be able to win battles, and to achieve the modernization of our national defense. We are fully confident in this respect.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission, spoke at the beginning and the conclusion of the meeting. He said that the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission are grasping very firmly the work of party rectification. The Central Military Commission has held numerous discussions on the work of party rectification in the whole army and has decided to hold this report-back meeting to make the work progress smoothly.

He added that success of the first stage of party rectification in the army is the key to making a success of the work of party rectification in the whole army, while success of the party rectification carried out by party committees of major units and party organizations of various organs is the key to successful work of the first-stage party rectification in the whole army. He expressed the hope that everyone would act in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification to fulfill the various tasks on party rectification. He also hoped that as a result of party rectification, the fine traditions and work style of our party and our army would be revived and carried forward, and the party organizations would become more united, staunch, powerful, and vigorous than ever and would strive to create a new situation of socialist modernization and army construction.

The report-back meeting opened on 12 January and was presided over by Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, and Hong Xuezhi. Principal responsible comrades from the more than 10 major units in the army involved in the first-stage party rectification reported to the meeting on the work that they had done in this respect. Prior to this, reports on party rectification work had been made by the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and other major units in Beijing. The reports indicate that the major units have all done a lot of work and gained some experience since they started the work of party rectification, and that the work of party rectification in the army is progressing steadily and has a good start. After hearing the reports and exchanging experiences in the past few days, the comrades attending the meeting have become more clearly aware of the guiding ideology for party rectification and are determined to strive for even greater success in this work in the future.

Yang Dezhi and Zhang Aiping, deputy secretaries-general, attended today's session. Also present were Zhang Tingfa, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, and Gan Weihan as well as members of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Wu Xiuquan, Huang Zhen, Yong Wentao, Guo Jian, and Zhang Xiushan.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on Meeting

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- A just-concluded army conference on party consolidation called on senior officers to set an example and make demands on themselves, according to today's PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY DAILY.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, spoke. He called on party members to make an earnest study of relevant documents and ensure the success of consolidation, which entails criticism and self-criticism and an end to weak, incompetent and lax leadership. Concentration on areas of universal concern was also important. He singled out bureaucracy and abuse of power. He urged senior officers to lead party consolidation as they had the revolution, whilst at the same time bringing on young, capable officers.

Also speaking at the week-long conference were Bo Yibo, executive vice-chairman of the Central Party Consolidation Guidance Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

XINHUA ON 1983 DEFENSE INDUSTRY PROGRESS

OW211429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By reporter Yu Fengyuan]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Departments of science, technology, and industry for national defense made progress in both research and production in 1983. A new atmosphere has appeared.

Development of and experiments on key military industrial products are better than ever. Under the guidance of the correct policies of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and with the vigorous support of the relevant economic departments and PLA units, the departments of science, technology, and industry for national defense have contracted their front; stressed the main points; paid special attention to the main points; stepped up renewal of equipment; and completed key research, production, and experimental projects in accordance with the plan. Our country successfully launched and retrieved another scientific experiment satellite, which accurately entered orbit and returned to earth after operating normally in space. We also successfully developed China's first super-large-scale computer which is capable of carrying out 100 million operations per second, thus putting China in the ranks of countries having super-large-scale computers.

The departments also made fairly good progress in the production of civilian goods and in technological transfer to the civilian sector, thus contributing to the development of our national economy. Last year the departments continued to implement the policy of "military and civilian integration." While guaranteeing the production of military industrial goods, they fully used their advantages and potential to strengthen market surveys and forecasts and vigorously develop civilian goods in order to meet the needs of our national economy and the daily needs of the people. Since last August, when the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense held a joint conference on the development of civilian goods through military and civilian integration, various departments and localities have deepened their understanding of the long-term policy of "military and civilian integration." They strengthened organizational leadership over the military-civilian integration work and the transfer of military-industrial technologies to the civilian sector. They actively carried out economic and technological cooperation with the civilian sector and seriously studied and implemented civilian goods production plans, thus bringing about a new situation for the vigorous development of civilian products. Their supply of home electric machinery products, such as light motorcycles, cameras, and cassette tapes, has doubled and redoubled. In addition, there has been new development in the manufacturing of various means of production, such as the newly developed automated oil drilling equipment, a turbine expansion cooling device for retrieving natural gas [wo lun peng zhang shi leng tian ran qi hui shou shuang shi 3260 6544 5191 5195 5268 0397 1131 3544 3049 0932 2392 5944 4999], vehicles for use on beaches, and low-noise air blowers. All this has broadened the field for the military-industrial enterprises to produce civilian goods. According to statistics last year the industry overfulfilled its annual output value plan of the production of civilian goods by 30.6 percent, up 22 percent from 1982. There has also been rapid development in the transfer of military technology to the civilian sector. New technologies for vacuum, low-temperature, sealing, ray survey, anticorrosion, and finish machining were very well received by civilian departments.

By vigorously consolidating the enterprises and strengthening management, the departments were able to achieve fairly good economic results. In accordance with the unified arrangement of the state, the departments carried out a comprehensive consolidation of their key enterprises, readjusted the leading bodies, strengthened enterprise management, conducted financial inspections, and emphasized economic results. All this has promoted the development of production. According to statistics, the industry overfulfilled the annual output value plan of military and civilian goods production by 20.4 percent, up 15.6 percent from 1982. As a result of increased production, the enterprises registered increased profits, and fulfilled profit-delivery tasks to the state without exception.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO on Results

OW210830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- the policy of encouraging the defense industry and research institutions to produce consumer goods achieved good results in 1983, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY reports today.

The 1983 quota for output value of consumer goods had been exceeded by 30.6 percent, up 22 percent over 1982. Manufacture of the means of production expanded, while motorcycles, cameras, cassette recorders and other everyday goods increased by a big margin. Military technology was also widely used for civilian purposes, such as vacuum techniques, cryogenics, sealing techniques, ray surveying, antiseptics and precision processing.

Taking production for both military and civilian purposes as a whole, the newspaper says, last year's plan was overfulfilled by 20.4 percent, up 15.6 percent over 1982. As for the army's achievements in scientific research in 1983, the newspaper cites a super-large-scale computer with a capacity of 100 million operations per second called "Yinhe" (Milky Way) and designed by scientists at the University of National Defense Science and Technology, and the experimental satellite launched in August 1983.

ARMY-PEOPLE CIVILIZATION DRIVE PROGRESS NOTED

OW231637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 22 Jan 84

[By reporter Chen Maolin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- Many PLA units are striving to consolidate and enhance the achievements of the army-people spiritual civilization drive and make various joint projects examples of local efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization in a significant way. The Central Commission for the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves Movement has pointed out that the army-people drive to build spiritual civilization is a very effective demonstration of and support for local efforts to build the spiritual civilization.

At present the army-people drive has been launched throughout the country. More than 40,000 joint projects have had fairly good results. Most of the PLA units at or above the regimental level have undertaken joint projects at selected units. In some PLA units every company has undertaken the army-people project. Military districts, military subdistricts and People's Armed Forces departments in various provinces have mobilized the broad masses of the militia to participate in building civility villages. Each county in the country has set up at least one civility center as demanded. In many regions of China the experience of the army-people drive has been popularized in various trades and professions, leading to building the spiritual civilization in various ways, such as worker-peasant projects, cadre-masses projects, factory-school projects, police-people projects, and neighborhood projects.

Some PLA units and local people have jointly formulated written pledges and rules for both armymen and civilians to observe conscientiously so that their conduct is guided by communist moral standards. As a result, army-government and military-civilian relations have become closer, giving rise to a new situation of mutual support, unity and mutual assistance.

JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES VETERAN FIGHTER'S DEEDS

OW240225 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, (Yang Yi), a veteran Red Army fighter and currently deputy chief of a warehouse directly under the Sihong County Grain Bureau in Jiangsu Province, has been given the title of "Hard-Bone Veteran Red Army Fighter" by the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Government. The title was conferred at a recent meeting in Jiangsu convened by PLA units stationed in the province for representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the government and cherishing the people and in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. Comrade (Yang Yi) has been wounded five times and has won merits on six occasions.

(Zhong Xiang), chief of the warehouse of the Sihong County grain bureau, taking advantage of his position and power, collaborated with 3 storekeepers to steal and sell more than 60,000 jin of state grain. A responsible person of the former county party committee was also implicated in the case. On discovering this, (Yang Yi) first talked to (Zhong Xiang), asking him to voluntarily tell the organization what he had done. Then (Yang Yi) reported the case to a principal responsible comrade of the former county party committee. Without investigating the case, however, this principal responsible comrade blamed (Yang Yi) for practicing factionalism and trying to cause disunity. Realizing that his act had been revealed by (Yang Yi), (Zhong Xiang) resorted to both hard and soft tactics, that is, by treating (Yang Yi) with both favors and threats. First, he sent money as a contribution and gift to (Yang Yi) on two occasions when the latter was arranging the weddings of his son and daughter. Then, he offered to have one of his children marry (Yang Yi's). His soft tactics failed, (Zhong Xiang) tried hard tactics. Without proper authorization, (Zhong Xiang) removed (Yang Yi) from the post of member of the party branch and threatened him by saying: "If you dare to harm me even a little, I will pull out both your eyes." However, (Yang Yi) overcame the political pressure and solved his economic problems, and assisted the government in conducting investigations to expose (Zhong Xiang's) crime.

MILITARY COMMISSION URGES EMULATING SHI SHENGCAI

OW180451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Central Military Commission's Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular to the whole army commanding Shi Shengcai, an outstanding discipline inspection cadre who dared to tackle tough cases and fight courageously to correct unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline.

The circular cites Comrade Chen Yun as pointing out: "Cadres in discipline inspection work should be people with a strong party spirit and courage to stand up for what is right; they should be people who can adhere to principle and have the courage to wage resolute struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and all violations of law and discipline in the party." Comrade Shi Shengcai is such an outstanding discipline inspection cadre of our army.

Shi Shengcai is a deputy section chief in charge of discipline inspection work of a certain tank division of the Shenyang PLA units. He conducted thorough investigations and studies, gathered conclusive evidence, reported to the party organization on the real situation concerning unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline among party members and cadres in the division and waged resolute struggle against fraud and acts aimed to deceive the party organization. To protect the interests of the party and the people, he ignored personal gain or loss, spared no one's feelings, feared no dangers, was not afraid of suppression and attack, never made concessions on matters of principle, and insisted on getting to the bottom of things in investigating unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline. His firm conviction was that he would offend people, but would never let the party down.

The circular calls on all Communist Party members and discipline inspection cadres in the army to learn from Shi Shengcai's strong party spirit and selfless and fearless character, his love for discipline inspection work, his devotion to duty and his spirit of working conscientiously and fulfilling his responsibilities, and his working method of relying on the party organization above and the masses below to make continued efforts to do a good job in the party's discipline inspection work and to really improve the party's style.

The circular calls on discipline inspection departments and the cadres at various levels, through learning from Shi Shengcai, to further strengthen their party spirit and build up their confidence; to combat fear of difficulties, and the idea of being "good old boys" and the phenomenon of softness and weakness; to enhance their fighting capacity and fulfill the various discipline inspection tasks with the focus on party rectification. The party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels should energetically support and commend the discipline inspection cadres who adhere to principle and dare to tackle tough cases. With regard to those who use their power and influence to obstruct discipline inspection cadres from exercising their functions and powers and those who attack and suppress discipline inspection cadres, it is necessary to make a thorough investigation of facts and to call them to account. Disciplinary action should be taken against those whose mistakes are serious. Only in this way will it be possible to promote healthy trends, correct unhealthy tendencies and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as quickly as possible.

The circular points out: The attitude of several leading cadres in Shi Shengcai's division who tried to suppress and attack Shi Shengcai is extremely wrong; they should make in-depth self-criticism.

CIRCULAR CRITICIZES ARMY UNITS' MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

OW221654 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission recently issued a circular to all army units, sternly criticizing some units for using public funds for dinners and gifts. The circular requires party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels throughout the army to act according to the requirements for party rectification, to carry out reforms while engaging in party rectification and resolutely to check the unhealthy trend of using public funds for dinners and gifts.

The circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission says: Since the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" was made public, party organizations at various levels in the army have done a lot of work and made certain achievements in resisting and correcting the unhealthy trend of using public funds for dinners and gifts. In recent years, however, this unhealthy trend has gained some ground in many units and has even developed in some of them.

The circular also criticizes some units for their serious problems. Four warehouses under one unit spent more than 2,000 yuan on hedgehog hynum, sea cucumbers and (?edible funguses) for entertaining an inspection team from a higher level. Since last year, one unit has used public funds repeatedly for extravagant eating and drinking in the name of entertaining leaders from higher levels and giving farewell and welcoming parties. Another unit used more than 4,000 yuan to entertain guests 23 times in the first half of last year. A deactivated unit last year feted 75 relevant personnel in the name of "having additional and better foods than the usual fare," with 12.5 yuan spent for each person. A county People's Armed Forces department gave a 17-course and 4-soup dinner for a team inspecting the construction of militia weapons and ammunition depots; the dinner lasted nearly 3 hours, but the inspection took only 2 hours. Some of such mistakes made by those units have been dealt with, and others are being dealt with.

The circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission points out: The unhealthy trend of using public funds for dinners and gifts has been banned but not stopped in some units mainly for the following reasons: The leaders of some units lack a full understanding of the harmfulness of this unhealthy trend; the practice of some leading cadres and leading bodies themselves are unhealthy, which has encouraged the unhealthy trend at lower levels; some people use food and drink as a means to seek personal gain or the attention of their small groups; and some units, disregarding financial and economic discipline, illegally set up a "small treasury" and wantonly defray expenses, freely spend and even waste public funds.

The circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission reaffirms that no unit or individual is allowed to use public funds for dinners and gifts or for extravagant eating and drinking on any pretext; in receiving personnel from higher levels or inspecting the work of lower-level units, leading bodies and leading cadres at all levels should not use public funds for dinners and gifts or attend dinners and accept gifts given by others; under no circumstances must units in charge of finance, materials and personnel matters be allowed to take advantage of their position and power by attending dinners and accepting gifts given by others; the food allowance for people attending various meetings is not to be increased at will; in receiving local party and government leaders or comfort teams, no unit will indulge in ostentation or extravagance and must act strictly according to relevant regulations; and finance departments, as well as financial and accounting personnel at all levels should strengthen their financial supervision, disallow all expenses in violation of rules and regulations and report them to party committees and discipline inspection commissions. The circular points out finally that all violations of regulations must be dealt with sternly according to the seriousness of each case and the responsibility involved.

OFFICERS AT PLA SPARETIME COLLEGE RECEIVE CERTIFICATES

OW220845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) — Some 1,400 self-taught officers of the People's Liberation Army Shenyang units have received their first college-course qualification certificates after passing a special examination, the GUANGMING DAILY reports today. They are students of a sparetine college set up a year ago under the auspices of Li Desheng, commander of the PLA Shenyang units. Almost 90 percent of the examinees from the college passed the test arranged by Liaoning Province for all self-taught students. In recent years, top military leaders have stressed time and again the importance of raising the educational levels of officers and men as key to the modernization of the PLA. The sparetine college follows the self-education qualification examination system for civilians. According to the system now being promoted in China, self-educated people can get a college certificate after passing the test in a single subject. Those who have earned the required number of certificates are granted a diploma equivalent to that of regular college graduates.

General Li proposed that a sparetine college be set up because only 13 percent of the officers in his headquarters had had a college education. He expected the three-year college, which offers 12 college courses, to help 40 percent of his colleagues reach the level of college graduates in the first three years. As president of the college, General Li invited 14 professors and lecturers from Liaoning University as advisers to the college. The 1,600 officers now studying in the school attend occasional lectures while studying on their own. Many of them have spent almost all their spare time on reading teach-yourself books designated by the Ministry of Education.

VOICE OF PLA ON HU YAOBANG REMARKS, DEFECTIONS

6W181223 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres, and masses throughout the country!

During his visit to Japan at the end of November, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was informed that Yang Guoqiang, one of our country's foreign affairs cadres, betrayed the CPC in the United States and asked for political asylum there. Not only did Comrade Hu Yaobang not shy away from Yang's defection, an ignominious event disgracing the CPC and socialism; he even bragged about it sickeningly to a group of foreign correspondents. He said to them: China has 1 billion people. I can send 10 million Chinese to the United States if the Americans want to accept.

We do not know how foreigners felt about Hu Yaobang's remarks about the defection. As far as we were concerned, all sorts of feelings welled up in our minds. Being native Chinese, we sighed mournfully over his statements. This is why. Both the previous and the current PRC Constitutions stipulate that the people are the masters of our country; but in fact we, the people, are regarded as the most degrading slaves. We still remember that we presented a pair of pandas to the United States a few years ago when Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established. The two pandas were sent to America as gifts. Regarding us as pandas, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that 10 million Chinese can be sent to the United States. Why on earth can the masters of a country be sent to others as gifts? Furthermore, we feel that Comrade Hu Yaobang lost all bearings and his standing when he made those remarks in Japan. We all know that under no circumstances does our party Central Committee want to see people betray the party and our socialist motherland.

Last October, our pilot Wu Ronggen, who was stationed at the Wendeng base in Shandong, flew a Jian-6 fighter plane to South Korea and was later escorted to Taiwan. Our party Central Committee should feel happy for this pilot if they really regard a population of 1 billion as too many. Facts tell us that the party Central Committee has carried out a massive purge among our Air Force units because of the Wu Ronggen incident. Many Air Force unit commanders of the Jinan Military Region were criticized and transferred to other posts; the private radio receivers of many of the region's commanders and fighters were confiscated so that they could not listen to Taiwan's radio broadcasts. This was more severe than the ban on picking up Kuomintang handbills and wristwatches which are dropped from balloons.

While participating in an international women's tennis tournament in the United States in April of last year, our female tennis player Hu Na quickly fled her team when cadres accompanying her during the tournament neglected to watch her closely. She asked the United States to grant her political asylum. Our party mobilized people throughout the country to demand that the United States immediately hand Hu Na back to us. This mass movement was launched in the same spirit as that of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea more than 3 decades ago. But the United States refused to comply with our demand. Our State Council then issued a statement to suspend cultural and sports exchanges with the United States. In a poem carried by RENMIN RIBAO, Comrade Hu Qiaomu scolded Hu Na, calling her a dog devoid of gratitude. This indicated that our party Central Committee does not want to lose anyone, still less to see our young people, who have grown up under the Red Banner, betray the party and socialism. This is because defection of our people is a loss of face for our party.

Now, one of our country's foreign affairs cadres openly betrayed our party and socialist motherland while on board a U.S. domestic flight. He strongly demanded that the diplomatic pouches he was carrying with him be handed over to the Kuomintang in Taiwan. This is a very serious incident, disgracing us all.

During his visit abroad, Comrade Hu Yaobang should not have talked rubbish by saying that China has 1 billion people and that it does not matter at all if 1,000 or 10,000 of them defect. He even bragged about the fact that he can send 10 million Chinese to the United States. This statement, which harms our country's national dignity, did not seem to have come from the mouth of a party and state leader. He was asked about the fact that China seems to say it is easy to send 10 million people to the United States -- but why should it have argued with America over Hu Na's refusal to return to China? We do not know how Comrade Hu Yaobang answered this question. As far as sending 10 million Chinese to the United States was concerned, maybe it was Comrade Hu Yaobang's joke. We, however, take his statement seriously. Hu Yaobang is so generous that he has promised to send 10 million Chinese people to the United States. We now demand that the party Central Committee immediately open all our borders and issue a statement authorizing everyone who wishes to leave our socialist motherland to leave freely without any obstructions.

This can test whether or not the Chinese people really love their socialist motherland while helping to thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution and save our party. For the sake of keeping his promise and maintaining our party's reputation and prestige, we hope that Comrade Hu Yaobang will earnestly consider our suggestion. We hope that he will not deny what he said. If he does, it would mean slinging mud at our party and our country.

PROLETARIAN FIGHTERS DENOUNCE DENG'S 'CAPRICIOUSNESS'

OW190612 (Clandestine) Contingent of Proletarian Fighters in Mandarin to China
0900 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the decision on party rectification and set tasks in this regard. The first task is to achieve ideological unity, which means making further efforts to bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party. The decision calls for conscientiously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in order to achieve ideological unity.

However, we hold that it is necessary to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" published by the party Central Committee compared with Deng Xiaoping's other speeches which are not included in the book. Now let us review two different attitudes taken by Deng Xiaoping in his several speeches appraising Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

In his speech at a memorial meeting held for Comrade Liu Shaoqi in Beijing on 17 May 1981, Deng Xiaoping highly praised the revolutionary life of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. In his memorial speech, Deng Xiaoping said: For decades, Comrade Liu Shaoqi waged an unremitting struggle to consolidate and develop the party, for the victory of the new democratic revolution, the victory of the socialist revolution, to build and then develop the international communist movement, and against imperialism and colonialism, thus making immortal contributions. In the same speech, he also said: Comrade Liu Shaoqi devoted all his lifetime energies to building our party into a Marxist-Leninist party, defending its ideological and organizational purity, consolidating and developing party membership, upholding the unity of the party, laying down the basic principles guiding party life and strengthening the party's ties with the masses.

In his memorial speech, Deng Xiaoping then said: Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a communist of noble character and high integrity. Paying constant attention to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was good at integrating theory and principles with problems. He was farsighted and sagacious. We should learn from his scientific approach of integrating theory with practice.

Comrades, has Deng Xiaoping consistently spoken highly of Comrade Liu Shaoqi for decades? Has he adopted the scientific approach of integrating theory with practice in appraising Comrade Liu Shaoqi? Now let us compare Deng Xiaoping's above remarks with another speech by him.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee, which was held in Beijing from 16 to 21 July 1977, adopted a resolution on restoring Deng Xiaoping to his posts both inside and outside the party as member of the CPC Central Committee, member of its Political Bureau, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of its Military Commission, vice premier of the State Council and chief of general staff of the Chinese PLA. On 20 July 1977, the day before the conclusion of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping called a forum of responsible persons from various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees. Hua Guofeng also attended the forum. In his speech at the forum, Deng Xiaoping said: How are you comrades? I have finally been given this opportunity to sit with you comrades. For this, I wish to thank the party Central Committee, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Ye and the comrades present at the forum. I thank you for cherishing and trusting me. I hope that I will live up to your expectations.

In his speech, Deng Xiaoping mentioned Liu Shaoqi and the Great Cultural Revolution. He said: Our party upholds Marxism-Leninism and the socialist line, but some people reject Marxism-Leninism and socialism. When we who hold key posts act on assumptions, such people take advantage of the opportunity to slyly trip us and cause us to fall on our rears. Thus, they would lead China onto the capitalist road. Liu Shaoqi was one of them. If it were not for Chairman Mao's initiating the Great Cultural Revolution and enabling us to gain a clear understanding of the struggle between capitalism on one hand and Marxism-Leninism and socialism on the other by speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters, I would have been led by Liu Shaoqi by the nose. What does this show? It shows that after several years of peaceful life, I had muddled ideas and failed to distinguish one line from another. Many comrades may have made such mistakes. Now this situation, which is one of the successes of the Great Cultural Revolution, has basically changed. It is therefore said that the major achievement of the Great Cultural Revolution is maintaining the nature of the party and ensuring that our country will never change its political color.

Comrades, Deng Xiaoping took two completely different attitudes in appraising Liu Shaoqi in a short span of several years. What does this show? Deng Xiaoping first denounced Liu Shaoqi as a capitalist roader, a renegade and a revisionist and then eulogized the latter as a communist of noble character and high integrity. What kind of communist is Deng Xiaoping? How about his character and integrity? When he resumed his work, he kept thanking Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying and responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees for letting him do so. But Deng Xiaoping later overthrew Hua Guofeng and pushed Ye Jianying aside. Many responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committee were also replaced, and some of them have even been sent to places where they hold titles but have no authority.

These facts fully show Deng Xiaoping's ideological contradictions at different times. How can he achieve unity that way? Because Deng Xiaoping is capricious, who knows when he will change his stand again? Therefore, in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the whole party should compare his works with his other speeches, which are not included in the book. Otherwise, how can we achieve ideological unity and make further efforts to bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party?

HUANG HUANG ATTENDS ANHUI SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

OW240205 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Military District held a 1984 Spring Festival soiree on the evening of 21 January. Among those present were retired Red Army soldiers, veteran cadres as well as commanders and fighters of the provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Hefei.

Present were also responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the preparatory group of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee as well as of Hefei City party and government organizations. They included Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Su Hua, Liu Lianmin, Lan Ganting, Hu Kaiming, Yang Weiping, Huang Yan, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Ying Yiquan, Hou Yong, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Hu Tan, Guo Tixiang, Sun Zhongrong, Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Zheng Jiaqi, Ma Leting, Zhang Dawei and (Du Hongben).

Also present at the soiree were former principal leading comrades of the provincial Military District Yu Guangmao and Xiong Yukun, Political Commissar of the provincial Military District (Zhang Linyuan), and provincial Military District Deputy Commanders (Li Chengzhang) and (Guo Shengkun), adviser (Li Shuhe), Chief of Staff (Yan Ping), Director of the provincial Military District's Political Department (Wang Kaihui), and Director of its Logistics Department (Xiong Ruiyang).

In the reception room of the Military District's auditorium, leading comrades of the party, government and army organizations of the province and Hefei City exchanged Spring Festival greetings and spoke of the close ties between the army and civilians. The reception room was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity between the army and the government and between the army and civilians. Movies were shown at the soiree.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN AT ECONOMIC WORK MEETING

OW231807 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The 12-day provincial planned economic work conference ended in Nanjing on 21 January. The theme of the meeting was to bring relations among various economic sectors into better balance in order to fulfill the 1984 national economic and social development plan and quicken the pace of opening up a new situation in economic work.

During the meeting, participants earnestly studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national planning work conference. Representatives from Wuxi, Changzhou, Nantong, Nanjing, Xuzhou and Yangzhou cities exchanged experiences at the meeting.

Vice Governor Chen Huanyou made a report at the meeting entitled "Bring Relations Among Various Economic Sectors Into Better Balance, Raise Overall Efficiency, Strive To Fulfill Comprehensively the 1984 National Economic and Social Development Plan of the Province." Participants conducted earnest discussions to raise their understanding, unify their thinking and clarify the tasks.

Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee Han Peixin and Governor Gu Xiulian spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held that the province's economic situation in 1983 was good. The major targets of the national economic and social development plan were fulfilled or overfulfilled. Industrial and agricultural production increased steadily and development was better coordinated than previously. The total output value of the year increased by 10 percent over the previous year. New progress was also made in economic construction projects and social undertakings. However, in economic work in 1983 there were still such problems as an energy shortage, decentralized financial resources and an excessive increase of funds for consumption which affected the stability of market prices.

The meeting pointed out that in bringing the relations among various provincial economic sectors into better balance and speeding up the pace of creating a new situation in 1984, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on tackling major problems and improve work in the following five fields:

1. It is necessary to do a better job in economic readjustment and administrative reform and continuously improve and bring into full play the new system of the city exercising jurisdiction over surrounding counties.
2. It is necessary to implement further the party's economic policies and, on the premise of upholding the consistency and stability of the basic policy, continue to relax policies in order to enliven the economy.
3. It is necessary to disseminate new technology and apply it vigorously.
4. It is necessary to promote cooperation between southern and northern Jiangsu.
5. It is necessary to improve and perfect planning work.

The meeting pointed out emphatically that in order to fulfill the 1984 national economic plan, all trades and professions must foster lofty aspirations, have overall interests in mind and do a good job of their work. They must also strengthen the political and ideological work related to economic construction. It is necessary to do a good job in party rectification and implement the policies of correcting wrongs while conducting rectification, or correcting wrongs before rectification, and thereby, with party rectification as the motive force, promoting production and work in all fields.

JIANGSU CIRCULARS PROHIBIT ECONOMIC ABUSES

OW231759 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Committee recently disseminated a circular on fully implementing the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's bulletin No 13 about strictly prohibiting unauthorized issuance of cash or articles as bonuses in violation of financial and economic discipline, and another circular on fully implementing the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's public notice reaffirming the strict prohibition of banquet- and gift-giving and accepting banquet invitations and gifts, calling on all localities and units to see to it that party members and cadres fully comply.

The circulars say that the evil tendency of unauthorized issuance of cash and articles in violation of financial and economic discipline is quite serious in our province. Some, without authorization, have issued cash bonuses under various pretexts. Other have distributed among staff and workers food items bought with public funds. Still others have issued work clothes of higher quality than required or issued cash in lieu of high quality clothes.

The circulars set forth clear and specific demands regarding prohibition of unauthorized issuance of cash or articles in violation of financial and economic discipline:

1. Such cases must be reviewed thoroughly and investigated in the course of studying the party rectification documents and in the spirit of rectification during that study.
2. Financial and economic discipline must be implemented strictly. Regarding party members and cadres who knowingly violate financial and economic discipline, investigation should be made of each one whenever discovered, and necessary disciplinary action meted out to him. There shall be no "this time only, not next time" recourse. In serious cases in which violators refuse to admit mistakes, heavier punishment should be handed down. Regarding cash and articles issued without authorization, they should be recalled and handed over to the higher level or paid for, whichever is applicable. No violators of financial and economic discipline should benefit economically.
3. Party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must give support to departments concerned in their current general inspection of financial situations. Especially during the festival days of the New Year and Spring Festival, stern efforts should be made to forestall spending sprees of any sort.

The circulars also make strict demands in prohibiting banquet- and gift-giving and accepting banquets and gifts.

XINHUA RIBAO on 23 January carries this news report and accompanies it with a commentator's article entitled "An Important Correction in the Course of Party Rectification."

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW230847 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting of responsible persons from leading party groups and party committees, among the first at provincial level to undergo party rectification, as well as liaison officials attached to these units. The meeting was held to earnestly relay and implement the instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on party rectification work, to sum up the provincial units' previous experiences in studying the party rectification documents, and to make specific arrangements to ensure that party rectification does not proceed perfunctorily and that a new situation will be created in party rectification work.

Comrade Bai Dongcai, head of the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee, and Fu Yutian, permanent head of the group, attended the meeting and spoke. Comrade (Chen Siquao), deputy director of the General Office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, also attended the meeting. Comrade Fu Yutian first summed up in general the experience gained in the preceding period by the first group of provincial level units undergoing party rectification.

He pointed out: Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the decision on party rectification, the Jiangxi provincial party committee has paid attention to party rectification work. Judging from the present situation, most provincial level units have started the study of the party rectification documents and the study has begun to yield good results. However, progress is uneven.

In accordance with the latest instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, he put forward explicit demands for continuing to study well the party rectification documents.

He said: We should seriously study the party rectification documents to unify our understanding of party rectification. We should clearly sort out the major problems needing solution in this province or in one's unit. In the course of party rectification, we should lay emphasis on correcting the mistake of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains and the mistake of bureaucracy.

Comrade Bai Dongcai set out the requirements on ways to further carry out party rectification in the light of the experience of the five bodies, including the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, in conducting a study of the party rectification documents among the first group of provincial level units. He said that the first group of units to undergo party rectification must earnestly review their implementation of the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Following the second plenary session, the provincial CPC Committee has been earnest and serious in its attitude to party rectification work. The party rectification guidance group and the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee, as well as the party committees and leading party groups of the various provincial level units, have paid close attention to this task and have done a great deal of work. The provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in mid-November last year to study the decision on party rectification adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and made arrangements for party rectification in the province. Prior to December, we concentrated for a time on the elimination of spiritual pollution. On 3 December, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of provincial level units to officially draw up plans for party rectification. On 19 December, the five bodies, including the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, began to concentrate on study in batches, and study in other units followed consecutively in an all-round way. The overall situation is good. However, our implementation of the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee still falls short of the requirements of the central authorities. Some of our work has not been carried out actively, thoroughly or meticulously enough. I will take major responsibility for this. All units should earnestly review their previous study of the party rectification documents and submit a report stating in which areas they have implemented the guidelines well and where they have done not too well or even poorly. To ensure that study does not proceed perfunctorily, the provincial CPC Committee has made necessary readjustments in the party rectification plan. As for the methods for studying the party rectification documents, the experience of the first batch of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee indicates that, generally, concentrated study in batches should be adopted as the major method. As for the content of study, it is preferable at present that the content is concentrated and intensive.

On the question of conducting study and discussion while carrying out rectification and reform, Comrade Bai Dongcai said: Generally, the subjects to be discussed should be the problems which have developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should conduct in-depth discussions around the four tasks of party rectification and the five special subjects set out by the provincial CPC Committee. First, we should discuss our understanding of the party rectification. Second, we should discuss the implementation of the central authorities' line, principles and policies in Jiangxi Province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Third, we should discuss the party's work style, that is, the work style of the provincial CPC Committee and other units, and the glaring examples in this regard. Fourth, we should discuss the elimination of the three kinds of persons. Only thorough and deepgoing discussion will be conducive to party rectification.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: The No 6 circular of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission points out that, in carrying out reform in the course of party rectification, we should concentrate our attention on solving the problems of abusing one's power for private gain, and bureaucracy. In solving the problem of abusing one's power for private gain, the provincial CPC Committee has checked the irregularities in the distribution and occupation of houses in a planned way. Currently, the problem of cadres at the district, county department and bureau level occupying more houses than they need has been basically solved. Now we are beginning to attend to the housing problem of cadres at the deputy governor level or higher.

In the next step, there are two problems which should be solved with concentrated attention. First, the problem of abusing one's position and power for one's family members, children, friends, and relatives in matters such as employment, promotion, enlistment for military service, and changing from rural residence registration to urban residence registration. Second, violations of financial regulations and discipline, and extravagance and waste. In solving the problem of bureaucratic work style, we should in the **next** step concentrate our attention on cases of grave dereliction on the part of some party members and cadres which cost the party and state tremendous political and economic losses and which long remain unsolved as a result of irresponsibility and wrangling.

To ensure that rectification and reform are carried out earnestly and concurrently, Comrade Bai Dongcai set out four demands for provincial units undergoing party rectification: First, leadership at all levels, the top leader in particular, should set an example and take the lead in practicing criticism and self-criticism and in carrying out rectification and reform. Second, while disapproving the so-called party rectification by the masses, as was practiced during the Cultural Revolution, we must follow the mass line in rectification and reform and mobilize and rely on the vast number of party members, cadres and workers to identify and expose problems and help leading party groups and party committees carry out rectification and reform. We must not rely on a few people alone to conduct rectification and reform behind closed doors. Third, pay attention to dealing with typical instances and cases in implementing rectification and reform and see to it that these cases are thoroughly solved. Fourth, we should dare to confront the tough with toughness. We should dare to deal with all irregularities, no matter who is involved. We must uphold principles, not save face, still less evade these irregularities.

Comrade Bai Dongcai also stressed: The work of eliminating the three kinds of persons must be carried out well in all cities. As a result of exposure, criticism and investigation, organizational reforms and readjustments of leading bodies, many people of the three kinds who remain on the surface have been eliminated. However, we have not eliminated them completely. As for those three kinds of persons lurking in our ranks, as well those who have gone into hiding, we have basically not begun to eliminate them. Our task in this regard is arduous. Currently, this work has not aroused the attention of all leading comrades. Some people even deliberately evade it. This state of affairs must be changed. We should firmly attend to the elimination of the three kinds of persons, in accordance with the policy of the central authorities.

SHANDONG PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT FORUM ENDS

SK240348 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A forum on party member recruitment work which was sponsored by the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee ended on 23 January.

The forum stressed that efforts must be made to earnestly attend to party member recruitment work in accordance with the requirements of the party rectification decision. The forum held that the directive on party member recruitment work defined in the central decision on party rectification is a basic guiding principle for recruiting party members at present and in the future. To implement this guiding principle, we must attend to the following:

1. Strictly grasp the requirements for party members, really recruit into the party outstanding elements who are willing to devote themselves to the socialist and communist cause, and resolutely prevent the three types of persons and those who have serious problems in the political, economic, and other spheres from joining the party. We must persist in the principle of recruiting all politically mature persons into the party, and guard against closed-doorism and rush recruitment. During the 3-year party rectification period, we must regularly carry out party member recruitment work. Units where party rectification work has not yet been carried out must not stop recruiting party members under the excuse of waiting for party rectification. Units where party rectification has been carried out must further strengthen the training, educational and examination work of intellectuals, and recruit into the party those comrades who meet the requirements for party members in the later stage of party rectification.
2. Persist in proceeding from reality; recruit party members in a well-guided, planned and purposeful manner; and resolutely correct and prevent the erroneous way of doing things, such as recruiting party members according to quotas and proportions. We must strengthen recruitment work in units where the party strength and link is weak; recruit more party members from the staff and workers on the industrial, communications, financial and trade forefront, young peasants, intellectuals of all trades and professions, college and secondary vocational school students, women and minority nationalities; and gradually change the composition of party members and the situation in which party members are irrationally distributed, so as to meet the needs of the socialist four modernizations.
3. Establish and improve the system of training and examining intellectuals, conscientiously select prospective party members, adopt all methods to train and educate them, and continuously enhance their communist ideology and consciousness. It is necessary to strictly carry out procedures for joining the party in accordance with the party Constitution, resolutely prevent and check unhealthy trends in recruiting party members, and pay particular attention to eliminating factionalism so that all party members recruited will meet the requirements.

The meeting stressed that party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding of the importance of party member recruitment work, realistically strengthen leadership, and include this work in their agenda. Efforts must be made to strengthen examination and guidance work, continue to study the new situation and experience in the course of recruiting party members, solve problems which have cropped up in work in a timely manner, and do a better job in recruiting party members.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES NEAR COMPLETE IN GUANGDONG

HK231038 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Our province has basically completed the work of transforming rural people's communes into district administrative offices [qu gong suo 0575 0361 2076] and is speeding up the work of establishing township people's governments. By the end of last year, 184 communes in 106 districts under the jurisdiction of the county governments in the whole province had carried out the work of separating government administration from commune management, 1,751 district administrative offices had been set up, and 8,247 township people's governments had been established.

At present, the majority of the districts under the jurisdiction of the county governments in our province have established electoral committees and have also set up offices. All townships have been divided into electoral areas, the registration of voters is being conducted, and deputies and candidates are being considered. Through the township people's congresses, the heads and deputy heads of townships will be elected and the township governments will be established. It is likely that the separation of government administration from commune management and the establishment of the township governments can be completed on schedule this spring.

GUANGDONG ISSUES RULES ON SMALL SHOP MANAGEMENT

HK230743 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Recently the provincial Commercial Department promulgated new regulations on small shops in which the all-round management responsibility has been assigned to the staff and workers on a collective or individual basis.

The new regulations are: Those small department stores, small food stores, small restaurants, small hotels, small barber shops, small photo studios, small maintenance shops, and so on that are in remote areas and inconvenient for the state to manage directly, that earn very little profit or suffer losses, and that employ a small work force or a few people, we can assign by contract the all-round responsibility for their management to their staff and workers on a collective or individual basis. Those staff and workers who are able to find sites to set up such shops can leave their original shops to assume all-round responsibility for setting up new shops and run the shops with their families, or take on apprentices to run the shops. In the small shops where the all-round management responsibility system on a collective or individual basis is implemented, there will be no change in who they are subordinate to, in the nature of employment of the staff as state employees, and in the ways to calculate the length of their service, evaluate their performance, and decide their promotion or their retirement benefits.

GUANGXI STRESSES TIGHT CONTROL OVER EXPLOSIVES

HK240359 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Recently, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government's office jointly issued an urgent circular to urge all units in various localities to strictly supervise explosives.

The circular urged: Those offices in charge of explosives should be assumed by personnel who take it seriously and have sense of responsibility. Those factories, mines, quarries, construction sites, and rural communes and brigades which use explosives must assign specialized demolition personnel who have passed the examination after receiving professional training and who are certified by public security organizations.

Whenever a serious accident occurs because of inappropriate appointment of personnel, we must hold accountable the persons and leaders concerned. Regarding explosives which have been spread around in society and accidents which have occurred, the circular urged departments concerned to organize manpower to conscientiously investigate them and recover the explosives. They must seriously punish the criminals who illegally make, trade, and transport explosives. They must also deal strictly with the units and individuals who provide the explosives to the criminals in accordance with the seriousness of their cases. Regarding the production of explosive equipment, the circular pointed out that this must be produced by assigned factories according to stipulations. Those factories which produce it illegally should be banned immediately. Those assigned explosive equipment factories which have assignments for sales in other areas must go through the proper procedures before transporting the explosive equipment. Otherwise, they will be dealt with as selling the explosives illegally.

The circular stipulated that all units except goods and materials departments are prohibited from managing explosives. When goods and materials departments purchase explosives, they must apply for purchase and transport permits from the public security organizations according to the regulations. Otherwise, they will be dealt with as transporting explosives illegally. Regarding the storage and use of explosives, the circular urged the units concerned to carry out a full-scale and thorough checkup, and to establish and perfect the system of management and use through the checkup, so as to close loopholes. From now on, we should have different personnel specifically in charge of the storage of detonators and explosives. If anybody wants to get them, he should receive permission from the leadership first, and the amount should not be more than the consumption during his shift. What remains should be returned within the same day. Explosives left over from completed projects or suspended projects must be dealt with immediately. Explosives which should be returned must be handed in immediately and may not be stored on the spot.

When members of rural communes and brigades want to use explosives, they must apply for procurement through demolition personnel in accordance with actual needs. What remains should be returned quickly. Otherwise, the public security departments will not approve the application, and the goods and materials departments will not supply the explosives. Starting from this year, the region will not supply raw materials to factories and localities which produce fireworks and firecrackers without the approval of the departments concerned.

The circular said that units which engage in production, storage, and utilization of explosives must be supervised and examined by the local public security organizations. And the public security organizations at all levels must conscientiously fulfill their duty of supervising and examining the safe management of explosives, and really strengthen the management of explosives.

GUAN GUANGFU AT HUBEI SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

HK230942 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Summary] This afternoon, the provincial CPPCC and the provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department held a tea party in Wuchang to mark the Spring festival. Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and other provincial organs Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, and others attended the party.

(Chao Yang), head of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department, presided over the party. Li Wei, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made a speech.

"He said that new achievements have been made on various fronts last year under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress. They are the results of the hard work of the people. In the new year, it is expected that under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, greater and more contributions will be made for building the two socialist civilizations and creating a new situation."

GUAN GUANGFU ATTENDS HUBEI SCIENCE CONGRESS

HK230938 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Summary] The second congress of the Hubei Provincial Association of Scientists and Technicians, which lasted 5 days, concluded in Wuchang today. Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee Guan Guangfu and others attended today's meeting.

In his speech delivered at the meeting this morning, Guan Guangfu talked about the following 10 problems:

"1) Getting a clear understanding of the situation and the requirements for scientists and technicians in the economic construction; 2) further implementing the policies on science and technology; 3) the tasks for Hubei's scientific and technological work; 4) plans for scientific and technological work; 5) organizing cooperation in the scientific and technological field; 6) reforming the scientific and technological systems step-by-step and carrying out the policy of encouraging scientific and technical progress; 7) further implementing the policy toward intellectuals; 8) raising the political and professional quality of scientists and technicians; 9) improving the work of the Association of Scientists and Technicians and giving full play to the role of the association; and 10) improving and strengthening party leadership over scientific and technological work."

Guan Guangfu emphasized that since education is the foundation for, and science and technology are the key to the realization of the four modernizations, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work in this field. He asked that party organizations conscientiously study and implement the policy toward intellectuals and improve their living conditions so as to mobilize their initiative.

(Liu Jiankang), chairman of the association, made the closing speech.

HUBEI CIRCULAR BANS GAMBLING, SUPERSTITIONS

HK230958 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, banning gambling, poisoning fish and stunning fish with explosives, and feudalist superstitious activities in all localities. The circular says that in order to completely forbid gambling, poisoning fish and stunning fish with explosives, and feudalist superstitious activities, and to maintain a good social order during the Spring Festival, governments at various levels must make great efforts to do a good job in this respect around the Spring Festival and relate it to the present struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution and crack down on criminal activities. The circular demands that all localities carry out extensive education and propaganda activities on the legal system.

It is necessary to rely on the grassroots organizations and carry out among the broad masses of cadres and people an extensive and profound education and propaganda drive on banning gambling, poisoning fish and stunning fish with explosives, and feudalist superstitious activities. It is especially necessary to educate the cadres at the grassroots level so that they will take resolute measures against these illegal activities, rather than taking the lead in them, taking part in them, or supporting them.

As for those criminals who have committed such crimes as gambling, poisoning fish and stunning fish with explosives, and feudalist superstitious activities, they should be dealt with according to the seriousness of their cases.

Leaders and professional gamblers, abettors, and chief and hardened criminals who have poisoned and stunned fish with explosives, and those criminals who have deceived and harmed people or fabricated rumors to mislead people by means of superstitious activities, must be punished according to law. If they have also committed other crimes, they must be severely punished according to law.

The circular demands that the governments at various levels make arrangements as soon as possible in light of their local conditions, so as to check these unhealthy tendencies. They must adopt effective measures and implement policies and must do more ideological and political work so as to educate the majority and strike blows at the minority. It is necessary to educate public security cadres and policemen as well as activists in public security work to act in strict accordance with the law so that illegal and undisciplined practice is prevented.

LI DESHENG, GUO FENG AT LIAONING CIVILITY MEETING

SK220212 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On 21 January, at the Bayi Theater of the Shenyang PLA units, in a joyful atmosphere over 200 representatives of all circles emerging from the activity of armymen and civilians cooperatively building spiritual civilization happily gathered to participate in the report meeting on armymen and civilians cooperatively building socialist spiritual civilization, sponsored by the Shenyang PLA units. They exchanged experience and hailed the close relationship between armymen and civilians as akin to that between fish and water.

Among those invited to attend the meeting representatives from advanced units emerging from the activity of armymen and civilians cooperatively building spiritual civilization from 36 cities and prefectures in Jilin, Heilongjiang and Liaoning Provinces, Chifeng City, Jirem League, Hulun Buir League and Xingan League in Nei Mongol Autonomous Region and Shenyang and Harbin Railroad Bureaus, representatives from advanced units emerging from organizing and mobilizing militiamen to take the lead in building spiritual civilization, representatives of retired cadres of the PLA units emerging from the activity, and representatives from model units emerging from the "double support" work. Included among them were 24 advanced units and 48 advanced representatives emerging from the "double support" work in our province.

At the beginning of the meeting, Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, made a speech.

Attending the meeting were Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Zhao Xianshun, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Ma Ying, director of the Political Department; leading comrades of three provinces in northeast China; responsible comrades of cities and prefectures in the three provinces, four leagues in the eastern part of Nei Mongol Region, and the five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves campaign committees and civil administrative offices of Shenyang and Harbin Railroad Bureaus and responsible comrades of the Shenyang PLA units at and above corps levels. Also attending the meeting were Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and over 1,500 persons, including armymen stationed in Shenyang and cadre and people.

LIAONING DEPUTY GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RURAL REFORM

SK240552 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 January, at the rural work conference sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a work report entitled "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the National Rural Work Conference, Actively Promote the Rural Economic Restructuring, and Bring About a Comprehensive Advance in Commodity Production."

In his report, he outlined the new and general situation of commodity production in our province's rural areas and pointed out the 1984 party's major tasks for rural areas. These tasks should be:

On the basis of the 1983 all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, conscientious efforts should be made to implement the guidelines of the national rural work conference and the 1984 No 1 document issued by the CPC Central Committee, to further emancipate the mind and relax policy restrictions, to stabilize and improve the cooperative economy characterized with the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, to actively accelerate various items of economic restructuring, to vigorously attend to commodity circulation as well as science and technology, to raise economic results and broaden the realm of production, to vigorously

exploit the natural resources of rural areas, to energetically raise the production and management levels of the new-type family-based economy, to develop the rural commodity production in an all-round way, to further build socialist spiritual civilization, and to maintain and carry on the excellent situation in rural areas.

Speaking of the stabilization and improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, Sun Weiben said: Over 50 percent of production teams in our province have implemented this system for only 1 year and, thus, many shortcomings exist. We must exert great efforts and fully depend on the masses to overcome these shortcomings on the basis of stabilization.

He pointed out: Achieving success in land contracting and management is the foundation for stabilizing the output-related system of contracted responsibilities. At present, most of the land contracts in our province are appropriate and should be stabilized. Proper readjustment can be conducted for the land contracts, which are excessively decentralized, in line with the masses' demands and opinions under the principle of attaching greater importance to stabilization and less importance to readjustment. The contracting period can be set at 15 years or longer, in general. However, the managerial situation should be taken into account and the masses' opinions fully respected.

Various effective measures should be adopted to encourage the people to improve the fertility of the soil in the course of cultivating land. Some localities have instituted the system of rewards and penalties in terms of land management. For instance, they first determine the grade of contracted plots in light of their fertility and then give rewards to those who upgrade their plots after cultivation and give penalties to those who downgrade. While transferring the right of land utilization, compensation is given to those who improve the fertility of their plots. As for the projects which are efficacious for a long time, whoever builds the projects benefits and whoever utilizes the projects pays money. The amount of fertilizer application is fixed and those who surpass the amount are awarded and those who fail to reach this amount are punished. The right of land utilization will be withdrawn from those who engage in predatory production and who let their contracted plots go to waste. All these methods can be regarded as reference and can be implemented. The transfer of land contracts should be encouraged and supported. Plots which are improperly contracted to some households and reserve plots of collectives should be contracted to those who are good at farming.

In speaking of improving the output-related contract system in terms of mountain forests and fruit trees, Sun Weiben pointed out: The scope of privately-owned mountains should be expanded. This scope should be limited by the average managerial capacity of peasants and these mountains should be afforested within a stated time. The contracting period for fruit trees should be lengthened properly. The contracting period can be extended to the time when fruit trees die. However, small fruit trees must be planted. Within the contracting period, there should be rewards and stipulations for protecting trees.

In his speech, Sun Weiben also discussed the issue of thoroughly reforming the economic model of three levels of ownership with the production teams as the basic accounting unit and the issue of building grassroots cooperative economic organizations of a regional nature.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI ADDRESSES CADRE STUDY CLASS

OW231849 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By reporter Lin Tian]

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, called on organs directly under the province that have already launched party rectification to concentrate efforts on correcting wrongs while conducting rectification in order to achieve a breakthrough in the current party rectification. He made his remark in a speech on 20 January at the closing of the first term and opening of the second term of a study class for leading cadres to study party rectification documents.

The first term of the study class started on 4 January and was attended by 42 leading cadres from the leading organ and other major units at the provincial level. The participants diligently studied the documents in order to understand their spirit and, while correcting wrongs in the course of rectification, discussed major problems that should be solved by the provincial leading organ and other units. They also discussed and studied some incidents and cases involving serious violations of discipline and unhealthy practices and made suggestions on how the provincial CPC Committee and other departments concerned can handle such cases.

In summing up his speech, Li Ziqi said: The preliminary experience of the first term of the study class has proved that after studying the documents well and grasping the spirit of the central authorities' basic principles, tasks, and policies on party rectification, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on correcting wrongs and take concrete action while still in the stage of studying the documents. By doing so we can, first, effectively overcome lax and weak leadership and open up a situation for party rectification; second, enhance the confidence of party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members in making party rectification a success; and third, spur on action at lower levels with the example of leading departments. He said that the first group of provincial units that have launched the first-phase party rectification have already studied the documents for 2 months. However, most of the units have yet not taken action to correct wrongs. Therefore, the provincial party committee urges the units to make a breakthrough in the current party rectification with emphasis on rectifying the party's style by selecting and swiftly handling, in accordance with the actual situation in each unit, a few cases that are most criticized by the masses and have seriously affected the relationship between the party and the masses. In so doing, leading cadres must include themselves and correct whatever wrongs they have committed. He said: During the current party rectification it is necessary to investigate immediately and severely punish those party member-leading cadres who continue to abuse their positions and power in seeking private gains and violating laws and discipline. It is also necessary to pay keen attention to correcting irresponsible bureaucratic style and investigate and punish those who have inflicted grave losses on the party and people.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI HEADS FESTIVAL GREETINGS GROUP

HK200314 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Gansu provincial and Lanzhou city group to convey greetings during the Spring Festival period has been formed. It will start conveying greetings tomorrow. The leaders of the group are leading members of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial People's Government: Comrades Li Ziqi, Li Dengying and Chen Guangyi. Deputy leaders of the group are Comrades Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Ge Shiyi, Lu Kejian, Wu Zhiguo, Zhu Xuanren, Wang Shijie, (Zhang Changxian), (Fang Yingju), and (Zhang Shaoshan).

The group is divided into three teams which will separately visit the sick and the wounded in the General Hospital of the Lanzhou PLA units, the PLA No 1 Hospital, the Air Force Hospital of the Lanzhou PLA units, and the hospitals of the Gansu Provincial General Corps of the People's Armed Police Forces. They will also visit commanders and fighters of the Gansu Provincial Military District and the Air Force of the Lanzhou PLA units.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ADDRESSES STUDY COURSE

HK240223 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Summary] The third study course on party rectification documents attended by party-member cadres of departments and bureaus concluded in Yinchuan on 21 January. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi and Deputy Secretary Hei Baili made speeches on relevant issues in party rectification in the region. They stressed: "It is necessary to continue to study the party rectification documents in depth and do a thoroughly good job in carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of shortcomings and in weeding out people of three categories."

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: "It is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of shortcomings, and ensure that this is implemented throughout the whole course of party rectification. Only thus can we strengthen confidence in making a success of party rectification and encourage the party members and masses to work hard and speed up the four modernizations. The leaders at all levels must first eliminate laxity and weakness and seriously grasp this work well."

He said: "We must continue to organize the party members to study the documents on weeding out people of three categories to enhance understanding. We must be resolute and cautious in handling this issue; we must not miss a single one, but we must not expand the scope of the work."

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK181500 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Last night, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a telephone conference, calling on the whole province to make the family planning publicity month campaign more thorough. Vice Governor Sun Daren chaired the meeting. At the meeting, Hanzhong Prefecture and Hu County reported on their experiences. Zheng Shenda, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the provincial leading group in charge of the family planning publicity month campaign, made a speech at the meeting.

After praising Hanzhong Prefecture, Xianyang Prefecture, Ankang Prefecture, Xian City, Tongchuan City, Hu County, Mian County, and Chenggu County, Comrade Zeng Shenda severely criticized Yanan Prefecture and Yulin Prefecture. He asked: Why do you not take action? What are your reasons? The prefecture CPC committees are to study the problem, answer the questions, and put an end to their backwardness within a set time.

In his speech, Comrade Zeng Shenda asked the principal leading cadres of party committees and people's governments at all levels to mobilize the masses in addition to carrying out the work. It is necessary to begin with the leading organs in paying attention to the work. The cadres must take the lead. As for those cadres, particularly the leading cadres, who do not practice family planning, it is necessary to investigate their cases thoroughly and to handle them severely. The principal leading comrades of those localities which still cannot make a good start in family planning work after this conference should be held responsible.

Comrade Zeng Shenda pointed out: At present, it is necessary to focus attention on four things:

1. The counties, communes, and production brigades should make an account of the changes in the amount of cultivated land, the size of the population, and the amount of grain produced since the founding of the country, in order to make the people and cadres understand the importance and urgency of controlling population growth and to make them more conscientiously pay attention simultaneously to production and family planning.
2. Before and after the Spring Festival, all localities should organize teams to extend greetings to people who have had ligation operations in order to make a success of mass political and ideological work.
3. It is necessary to maintain and step up the momentum with which propaganda is conducted and to make family planning an important feature in the mass cultural activities carried out during the Spring Festival.
4. It is necessary to make proper preparations for implementing the measures for promoting family planning. The efforts of the leading cadre, time, and the forces of technical personnel should be devoted to meeting people's demand for taking birth control measures. It is necessary to treat those who receive ligation operations with a high sense of responsibility and to ensure the quality and quantity of the operation and the safety and health of the people receiving the operation.

Comrade Zeng Shenda said: The whole year's work depends on a good start in spring. From now on, all localities should make early preparations for the whole year's work. In carrying out the structural reforms, all localities should strengthen, not weaken, the organs in charge of family planning. This is the critical year for creating a new situation in family planning work. We must pay close attention and make achievements.

Tao Zhong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Zhen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and other responsible comrades of the departments concerned were present at the conference.

WANG ENMAO AT URMQI PLA RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK120720 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] In early January, the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units called a meeting of all party members in command, political, and logistics organs to conduct an all-round mobilization on party rectification, calling on party organizations at all levels and all party members to resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the arrangements made by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, to actively take part in party rectification, and to fulfill the task of unifying thinking, rectifying style, strengthening discipline, and purifying organization in party rectification in a good manner. Members of the Standing Committee of the CPC, Wang Enmao, (Chai Shanghe), Xiao Quanfu, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing, Ma Sen, (Aidezuofuhasimi), Caodanuoofuzhaiyer, (Sun Yuhe), (Liu Ling), (Liu Suquan), Li Xuanhua, and (Xia Jianzhong) attended the meeting. Comrades (Xuan Shang), (Luo Linzhao), and (Yin Changlin) also attended the meeting.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

He demanded that all comrades fully understand the necessity and urgency of the present party rectification, realize the aim, tasks, methods, steps, and requirements of the party rectification, rectify their attitude toward the party rectification, and grasp the essence of the party rectification to ensure that the party rectification will not be carried out in a superficial and perfunctory manner. They should, through party rectification, build the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units and party organizations in command, political, and logistics organs of the Urumqi PLA units into a powerful core which can lead the army in achieving the goal of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization and in continuously creating a new situation in the building of the Urumqi PLA units.

At the meeting, Xiao Quanfu, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, announced the plan for carrying out party rectification in organs of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units.

He said: In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision and the arrangements of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the Urumqi PLA units have made a decision to start all-round party rectification from January this year. Seven months will be needed for organs of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units to carry out party rectification, which will be conducted in four stages.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu said: This plan will be further perfected and made more substantial according to the practical situation in the process of implementation, and concrete arrangements will be made for the work of each stage.

(Chai Shanghe), secretary of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, also delivered a speech at the meeting. He laid particular emphasis on three problems: 1) it is necessary to further realize the necessity and urgency of the current party rectification and the importance of carrying out party rectification in organs of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units; 2) it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the method and steps of the current party rectification and to avoid the occurrence of party rectification being carried out in a superficial and perfunctory manner; and 3) it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work of party rectification so as to ensure smooth progress of party rectification. Comrade (Chai Shanghe) called on leaders at various levels to set an example in carrying out party rectification. Cadres above regimental level must take the lead in study, in being qualified or even outstanding party members, and in consolidating the party while rectifying it.

In his speech, Comrade (Chai Shanghe), on behalf of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, expressed to all the party members in the region his determination that they will, through party rectification, build the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units into a powerful core in leading the armies throughout the region to achieve the goal of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization.

PROFESSOR FEI XIAOTONG HOPES TO LECTURE IN TAIWAN

06191114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Fei Xiaotong, social scientist and professor at Beijing's Central Institute for Nationalities, told XINHUA recently that he hoped to make a lecture tour of Taiwan with the permission of the Taiwan authorities.

"So far as I know, the books I wrote before 1949 have been published in Taiwan under the name 'Fei Tong,'" he said. Professor Fei recalled that some people on Taiwan suggested last year that the Taiwan authorities should invite him to visit the island. "I'm longing for the permission to be given," he said.

An artificially imposed obstacle has caused feelings of estrangement among the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, he said. "We should now overcome this obstacle step by step, through different kinds of exchange."

As a professor, he said, he hoped that scholars on Taiwan would visit the mainland to see its rich cultural heritage and also the modernization drive. On the other hand, he said, Taiwan also has many historical objects of interest and has achieved successes in the scientific and technological fields. Thus scholars on the mainland would like to make a study tour of Taiwan.

Referring to the issue of Taiwan's "independence," Professor Fei said, during his visit to the United States last year, he had met many scholars and students from Taiwan. "I've come to understand that those who are working for Taiwan's 'independence' are isolated among the Chinese living in America as well as on Taiwan."

Taiwan and the mainland have different social systems, but they are sacred parts of Chinese territory and the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits want to be members of one family, he noted. He hoped that the situation in which the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are yearning to see each other would end at an early date.

ARTICLE QUESTIONS XU JIATUN SPEECH ON HONG KONG

HK111132 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 1

["Short Commentaries on Economics and Politics" column by Lin Hsing-chih: "Questions Regarding 'The Future and Hope'"]

[Text] Yesterday Xu Jiatun, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, was invited to a meeting of the convocation of the Hong Kong University and to deliver a speech entitled "The Future and Hope." The speech outlined the CPC's position -- or its wishful thinking -- on the Hong Kong issue in a systematic and comprehensive way. However, because Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the PRC State Council, also expressed some fairly frank ideas a few days ago when he met with Professor Min Chien-shu of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (we will comment on his remarks later), people cannot accept all of Director Xu's statement without reservation.

In them main, the speech "Future and Hope" can be divided into two major sections. The first section explains in an orderly way the process of drafting the "basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone" (it is not called a "minor constitution"). What made people feel a bit relieved is that Mr Xu stressed: "We are going to organize the writing of the first draft of this law on the basis of soliciting the opinions of Hong Kong compatriots in a widespread manner and then give this draft to the Hong Kong compatriots for discussion. Through thorough democratic procedures, the Hong Kong compatriots will put forward their opinions on the revision of this draft. After the revision, the draft will be submitted to the NPC for formal promulgation and implementation." In other words, the Hong Kong people will be able to take part in the formulation of the "basic law." Of course, people are glad to hear this, but the matter in question is from whom the opinions will be "solicited." What impressed people previously was that the CPC would only listen to the opinions which were in keeping with the spirit of its central policies, and regarding those deviating even a bit from the basic tone as "noise" which would be repudiated, still less being "solicited." If that remains the case, we need not be so serious toward the above statement.

In addition, the CPC may make a lot of promises to Hong Kong, just like those it has made to the Chinese people, including freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, correspondence, and movement in and out of the territory. However, these freedoms have almost never materialized on the mainland. Therefore, the Hong Kong people can regard the CPC's present promises to us as just some fine-sounding words which they cannot deeply believe. This is a reasonable reaction.

The subject of the second section is to "encourage" intellectuals in Hong Kong. It begins with an outline of the excellent Chinese situation, which is reflected in political stability and economic prosperity. (Director Xu mentioned that "we have fulfilled and overfulfilled 2 years ahead of time the target of the gross industrial and agricultural output value for 1985, as is prescribed by the Sixth 5-Year Plan," saying that this "proves the rapid development of China's economy and the fact that China has already embarked on a route of modernization." In our view, "fulfilling a plan 2 years ahead of time" precisely proves that economic progress can never be brought under the control of a plan and also proves the unreliability of the planned economy. We have previously commented on this issue and would not like to discuss it here.) Then, the speech devoted a lengthy paragraph to recalling the glorious tradition of the Hong Kong intellectuals in order to inspire the intellectuals and arouse their enthusiasm for plunging into the irresistible historical trend. In terms of verbal techniques, this passage is inspiring. However, we wonder whether Director Xu felt embarrassment when he mentioned that "our party has always respected and relied on intellectuals." As we all know, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping are all intellectuals; and from this point of view, Mr Xu's remark is absolutely correct. But the Hong Kong people have noticed that thousands and thousands of intellectuals were tortured for a long time because they held ideas slightly different from the party's line!

At the Hong Kong University, Director Xu uttered the remark that "after 1997, the Hong Kong people will govern Hong Kong themselves,...and reliance will mainly be placed on intellectuals." It was a matter of course that his remark was welcomed by the audience. However, intellectuals are not only people of learning who are concerned about society and who possess the ideal of contributing their ability to benefiting the community, but they are also people who can think independently and who are apt to doubt things. These characteristics are precisely the reason why they can strive for continuous progress. It will not benefit China if some people only know how to arouse the emotional and romantic feelings of the intellectuals but pay no attention to enlightening their reasoning and distinguishing powers. Once emotional feelings are abetted to an excessive degree, the masses will be apt to act in a crazy manner, and this will only bring about some destructive rather than constructive effects. Reasonable consideration and planning are what China and Hong Kong really need.

After perusing the speech "The Future and Hope" another time, we have the following three questions in mind: 1) What can guarantee the promises made by the CPC to Hong Kong? That is, what can the CPC do to convince the Hong Kong people that the "basic law" will not be as vulnerable and changable as the Constitution of China? 2) In stating that the CPC's policy toward Hong Kong is formulated "on the basis of respecting the wish of the great majority of people in Hong Kong," can "the great majority of people" be verified with concrete figures, or is that merely a sheer fabrication? 3) By taking Qu Yuan as an example to inspire the intellectuals, does this mean that the intellectuals must follow the party's instructions and sing according to the party's baton or that, otherwise, if they are "different ideas" or create "alienation," they will have to follow Qu Yuan's example and commit suicide out of grief?

PRC ECONOMIST URGES NEW RENMINBI FOR ECONOMIC ZONES

HK240147 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 24 Jan 84 Business Standard p 1

[Text] A Chinese economist suggested the issuing of a second kind of Renminbi [RMB] by the Bank of China for the special economic zones (SEZ's) in order to solve the value discrepancy between foreign exchange certificates and the RMB notes, according to a Chinese business journal. Qian Jiaju, an advisor of the China Finance Society, suggested the new RMB, which is different from the paper issued by the People's Bank of China, can be converted into foreign currency freely and can be circulated abroad, reported the January edition of INTERTRADE.

"The value of the RMB is approximately 30 percent lower than that the foreign exchange certificate. This is inappropriate," he said, adding his recent visit in SEZ's confirmed this discrepancy. Many kinds of goods are priced quite differently in RMB and in foreign exchange certificate, he said. "This has a profound adverse effect and discredits the RMB," he said.

The new currency could only be issued by banks, and not by the government of the SEZ's because the notes issued by the latter could only be circulated within SEZ's, and not elsewhere in China or abroad where they would enjoy no credit, he said. The issuing of currency would have to be strictly controlled, he noted. "It must be backed by payment capacity in foreign exchange and be separated from national finance," he said, adding that no currency should be issued for budgetary purposes.

The Bank of China has substantial gold and foreign exchange reserves and has the potential to issue currency notes, he said, noting that in this way, there will no longer be two kinds of currency in the country, but only one. "Foreign exchange certificates could then be abolished," he said.

The essential point is that the RMB paper money issued by the Bank of China could be converted into foreign currency freely and enjoy credit on the international market, he said. There would not be any problem so long as the amount of money put into circulation is appropriately controlled, he said. "The advantage of having the Bank of China issuing this particular kind of RMB is that while such RMB can be exchanged into foreign currency freely it remains RMB all the same. The only difference is that it is issued by a bank other than the People's Bank," he said.

At present three kinds of currency are in circulation in the SEZ's, the RMB, the foreign exchange certificate and the Hong Kong dollar. Zhou Chiwu, the deputy mayor of Shenzhen, earlier said China is considering issuing a freely convertible currency for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to expedite foreign trade, adding that both monetary experts from China and Hong Kong are studying the matter. Tourists at present travelling in China have to change their own currency to "foreign exchange certificates" at 1.95 Chinese yuan to one U.S. dollar.

PRC TRADING FIRM PLANNING EXPANSION IN HONG KONG

HK230248 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD In English 23 Jan 84 Business Standard p 1

[Text] China Resources, China's major trading firm here, is planning to diversify its investment in supermarkets, quoted industrial companies, warehouses and wharves of Hong Kong, anticipating a strong economic growth of the territory and a positive outcome from the Sino-British talks over Hong Kong's future. The company's general manager, Zhang Jianhua, said China Resources would open 10 supermarkets this year, another ten next year, in an interview with three local left-wing newspapers. The first supermarket, located in Causeway Bay, is now under decoration, and he expects about three to four supermarkets to open before May 1. Products sold in these supermarkets will mainly be various kinds of daily necessities in China, but some Hong Kong and overseas products will also available.

In 1979, China Resources set up a 500,000 square-foot dry cargo warehouse in Shatin, and in the coming October another dry cargo warehouse of similar size would be built, Mr Shang said. The construction work of a 16-storey cold storage waree [as published], which is expected to cost \$150 million, will start shortly, he said. This warehouse with a total area of 600,000 square feet will be able to house 15,000 tons of goods, and by the time of completion next year, China Resources, which control 33 subsidiaries, will own a total of two million square feet of warehouse floor space.

Moreover, the trading firm has also planned to build a wharf for solving cargo handling problems, but this plan needs further discussion with the government. Mr Zhang also notes the bright prospects of Hong Kong's economy in the wake of economic recovery in the United States, Europe and Japan, adding that the favorable progress in the Sino-British negotiation is also a positive factor.

Many Hong Kong manufacturers have substantial orders-on-hand for the first half of this year. With recovery in industrial production, increasing wage rate and purchasing power, there will be positive impact on Hong Kong's prosperity, he said. Reviewing the Hong Kong-China trade, he said Hong Kong imported about \$41 billion of China products, and exported \$6 billion of goods to the mainland last year. The growth rate of the two-way trade in U.S. dollar terms, excluding the factor of the depreciation of the Hong Kong currency, was six percent for 1983 against 1982, he said. He noted that Chinese exports to Hong Kong have grown substantially in recent years, from 1977's \$8 billion to 1983's \$41 billion, an increase of about five-fold.

Commenting on China Resources' acquisition of 34.8 percent of Conic Investment through Sin King Enterprises, Mr Zhang said this showed their confidence in the future of Hong Kong. Mr Chow Tak-ming, chairman of Sin King, said the injection of new funds was expected to strengthen the economic and financial structure of the company, increase profitability and lower production costs. He denied that the purchase of 100 million new shares at \$1 each was related to Conic's debt problems, adding that the decision had nothing to do with the transfer of technology into China.

The 34.8 percent share-holdings in Conic would enable Sin King to diversify into various fields in line with its policy, he said. In order to facilitate development in high technology products, Mr Chow said there would be no objections to Conic setting up an electronics laboratory for research and development. When questioned whether any technicians from China would be employed by Conic, Mr Chow said this would be decided by the board of directors. Asked if it was justifiable to invest \$178.4 million in a company which earned \$40 million last year, he said returns from industrial production could not be viewed in the same context as commercial activities. He said Conic, which employs 6,000 workers, is a well-managed group, and its products range from personal computers to video-game machines. Mr Chow said the future policy of Sin King, which is a 50-50 joint venture between the Bank of China and China Resources, would depend on the conditions and no decision had been made on future investments.

PRC MACHINERY CORPORATION TO SET UP PLANT IN HONG KONG

HK120234 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Jan 84 Business Standard p 1

[Text] The China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation is planning to set up a factory to meet the demand in Hong Kong and save the transport cost of delivering goods here, said Qian Yudong of the managing director's office of the corporation. The corporation has exchanged ideas with some Hong Kong parties, but the form of operating the factory is still under discussion, he said. About 45 percent of China-made machinery are sold in Hong Kong, which also serves as a the re-export centre for goods to Southeast Asia and Australia, he said.

The machinery made in China is equally divided for the agricultural and industrial purposes, he said. The import of machinery still exceeds export in China, especially in energy and transportation, he said. However, China machinery recently has been sold to the U.S. and the European Economic Community, and in the past her machinery was just exported to developing countries, he added.

Although China faces keen competition from Taiwan and South Korea, her high quality machinery still has a strong competitive edge, he said.

About 30 delegates from the corporation has arrived in Hong Kong to stage a 10-day machinery exhibition, which will end on January 21 at the Hong Kong Exhibition Centre.

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